

The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:	PAGE	SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Continued):	PAGE
Presidential Objuration	959	Wireless Control of Machinery	974
Negro Press on Mr. Taft's Suffrage Views	960	Recognition by Odor	975
Are the Dutch Ignoring the Monroe Doctrine?	962	An Impossible Gun	975
Decline of the Smaller Parties	964		
Farm Papers on Rural Uplift	965		
A Good Word for the Antitrust Law	966		
FOREIGN COMMENT:		THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:	
An Invasion of England Feasible	967	Card Prizes Defended	976
Turkey's New Journalism	967	A Sunday-Evening Paper	976
Belshazzar's Feast at Vienna	968	A Mohammedan's Testimony	977
Reform of the Lords	969	A Catholic Disclaimer	977
French Contempt of the British Soldier	970	Surrender of Old Protestant Positions	977
		Why Union Churches Fail	978
SCIENCE AND INVENTION:		LETTERS AND ART:	
Another Great Bridge Botched	971	Mr. James's Escape	979
Drug Frauds in Russia	972	Achievements of Negro Education	980
The Wily Advertiser	972	Portraying the American Ideal	981
Future of Sky-Sailing	973	Miseries of the Actor's Lot	982
Illusions of a Passing Car	974		
		A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS	983-988
		MISCELLANEOUS	989-992



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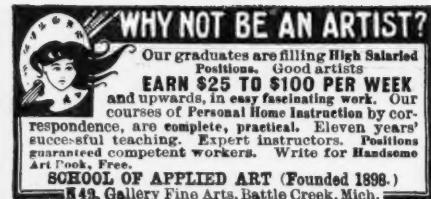
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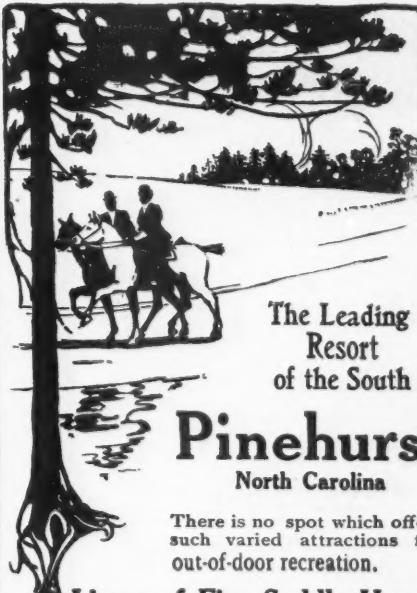
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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WHOLE NUMBER, 975

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PRESIDENTIAL OBJURGATION

AS the last blows of the hammer are the hardest, so the last messages of President Roosevelt seem to be the most forcible, and as it is sometimes the hardest blow that hits the thumb, so, as many editors see it, the President has hurt himself more than he has anybody else. Some of the organs of his own party take this view. His language "is undignified and intemperate," and "had far better been left unsaid," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.); and the *Baltimore American* (Rep.) thinks it "tends to weaken the force of his position." The *Baltimore Sun*, which supported the Republican ticket in the recent campaign, remarks that "surely the White House must be coated within and without with a preparation of asbestos, otherwise it would now be in ashes," while "Mr. Roosevelt, if not clad in fire-proof garb, would have succumbed to spontaneous combustion, superinduced by overheated parts of speech." These "tempestuous outbursts simply show the depths of folly of which a wise man may be capable," observes the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), and the *New York Globe* (Rep.) thinks that even "the most unsensitive" "must gooseflesh a little as they see the President of the United States stentorously yelling 'liar! liar!' at men who should be beneath his notice." The stanchly Republican *Globe-Democrat*, of St. Louis, tells the President that he "sadly fails in understanding of the popular mind and temperament," and the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) says that when people look upon this phase of his activities, "they simply laugh."

These strictures from the editors of his own party are called out by the President's letter denouncing Mr. Smith and Mr. Laffan, which we treated last week, and by his message to Congress, on Tuesday of last week, in which he adds Mr. Pulitzer, of the *New York World*, to the Ananias list. Speaking of the Panama stories which we recounted in last week's issue, he says:

"Now, these stories as a matter of fact need no investigation whatever. No shadow of proof has been, or can be, produced in behalf of any of them. They consist simply of a string of infamous libels. In form they are in part libels upon individuals, upon Mr. Taft and Mr. Robinson, for instance. But they are in fact wholly, and in form partly, a libel upon the United States Government. I do not believe we should concern ourselves with the particular individuals who wrote the lying and libelous editorials, articles from correspondents or articles in the news columns. The real offender is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of *The World*. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. It should not be left to a private citizen to sue Mr. Pulitzer for libel. He should be prosecuted for libel by the governmental authorities. In point of encouragement of iniquity, in point of infamy, of

wrongdoing, there is nothing to choose between a public servant who betrays his trust, a public servant who is guilty of blackmail, or theft, or financial dishonesty of any kind, and a man guilty as Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has been guilty in this instance. It is therefore a high national duty to bring to justice this vilifier of the American people, this man who wantonly and wickedly and without one shadow of justification seeks to blacken the character of reputable private citizens and to convict the Government of his own country in the eyes of the civilized world of wrongdoing of the basest and foulest kind, when he has not one shadow of justification of any sort or description for the charge he has made. The Attorney-General has under consideration the form in which the proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought."

Mr. Pulitzer's paper replies in a long editorial declaring that the President is trying to set up a doctrine of *lèse-majesté*, and affirming its willingness to stand as the champion of free speech. As for libel, it adds:

"No other living man ever so grossly libeled the United States as does this President who besmirches Congress, bulldozes judges, assails the integrity of courts, slanders private citizens, and who has shown himself the most reckless, unscrupulous demagogue whom the American people ever trusted with great power and authority. We say this not in anger but in sincere sorrow. *The World* has immeasurably more respect for the office of President of the United States than Theodore Roosevelt has ever shown during the years in which he has maintained a reign of terror and vilified the honor and honesty of both public officials and private citizens who opposed his policies or thwarted him in his purposes.

"So far as *The World* is concerned its proprietor may go to jail if Mr. Roosevelt succeeds, as he threatens; but even in jail *The World* will not cease to be a fearless champion of free speech, a free press, and a free people.

"It can not be muzzled."

Many, however, think President Roosevelt was amply warranted in every word he used. *The Outlook*, usually the apostle of sweetness and light, gets after *The World* in an editorial headed "Stop Thief!" an epithet even the President did not apply. The Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), too, declares that Mr. Roosevelt's language is "unnecessarily moderate," and it goes on to supply some that it thinks more suited to the subject. The Duluth *News-Tribune* (Rep.) agrees that the President let the offending editors off easy, and refers to them in passing as "butchers of character and garroters of reputation." His English seems "entirely justifiable and excusable" to the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.), and so think the Pittsburgh *Press* (Ind. Rep.), the *Troy Times* (Rep.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), and the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.). Mr. Hearst's *New York American*, whose owner has himself felt the Presidential lash, devotes an editorial a foot long and six inches wide, in very black type, to an excoriating biographical sketch of Mr. Pulitzer, and closes by saying: "The President's

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JOSEPH PULITZER,

Through the medium of his New York *World* a "villian of the American people," according to the President.

JUDGE PARKER,

Some of whose statements during the campaign of 1904 were labeled "unqualifiedly and atrociously false."

GOVERNOR HASKELL,

Whom the President recently described as "unworthy of any position in our public life."

E. H. HARRIMAN,

The railroad magnate who was classed with Moyer, Haywood, and Debs as an "undesirable citizen."

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER.

The President declared a statement attributed to him by Mr. Chandler "deliberate and unqualified falsehood."

IN THE PRESIDENT'S

Among others who have been distinguished by vigorously express Presidential indignation are Admiral Brownson, Poultny Bigelow,

message is not an attack upon the press, but an attack upon the prostitution of the press. The President's message is a defense of honest, patriotic journalism, and deserves the support of honest and patriotic citizens and journalists."

The Independent and Democratic papers are almost a unit in expressing regret at the President's language. He seems to be "all het up," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), whose editor, St. Clair McKelway, once characterized Mr. Roosevelt as "a combination of St. Paul and St. Vitus." The Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) thinks he might do well to take a hint from the Kaiser's recent lesson. The Columbia *State* (Dem.) wonders if the President was in his right mind when he wrote such words; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks similarly that "historian as he himself is, nobody should know better than Mr. Roosevelt that his long series of violent denunciations and of branding men as liars will always be a terrible indictment of the sanity and wisdom of his Administration." "Americans, without regard to party, could well wish a different closing to a career which they have followed heretofore with no little degree of pride," says the Louisville *Times* (Dem.); and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) believes that the President "has humiliated the American people and shamed them in the eyes of the world abroad." Similar views are express by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Ind.), the Buffalo *Courier* (Dem.), the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), and many other papers. Mr. Bryan says in his *Commoner*:

"President Roosevelt has sent to Congress a message which announces a new and dangerous doctrine. It is the duty of every publisher and every believer in free speech and a free press to represent the President's attempt to use the Government to terrorize those who would criticize the action of public officials. No official can claim exemption from criticism merely because he is an official, and no act of the Government is so sacred that the humblest citizen may not express an adverse opinion upon it."

"Mr. Pulitzer is on solid ground when he resists the President's attempt to convert newspaper criticism of officials into criticism against the Government itself. The President's message is indefensible in so far as it asserts the right of the Government to prose-

cute *The World* or Mr. Pulitzer, and he will find that he has overstept the limits of his authority if he attempts to use the Attorney-General's office in the way that he has proposed. The President is not the Government; a criticism of him is not a criticism of the Government."

NEGRO PRESS ON MR. TAFT'S
SUFFRAGE VIEWS

WHEN Mr. Taft in a recent speech before the North Carolina Society of New York, express sympathy with the South's efforts to limit the franchise—efforts which in practise, if not in theory, discriminate against the black voter—many observers looked for vigorous and indignant protests from the negro press. It is surprising how little of such protest has been evoked, and how many Afro-American editors indorse Mr. Taft's position. It will be remembered that the President-elect, as quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, only asks that "election laws prescribing proper suffrage qualifications" shall "square with the Fifteenth Amendment" and "shall be equally administered as between the black and white races." The negro, he adds, "should ask nothing other than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise, and when that is granted by law and not denied by executive discrimination he has nothing to complain of."

So far as we have been able to discover the only negro papers which discuss this attitude with active disapproval are the Cleveland *Gazette* and the Detroit *Informer*. *The Gazette* remarks that suffrage tests in the Southern States "are not and never, in all our lifetime, will be honestly and fairly administered as between the black and white races," and it predicts that "the Afro-Americans need expect even less from the Taft Administration than they have secured from the Roosevelt régime." Mr. Taft merely adds sugar-coating to the bitter pill, says *The Informer*; and it adds: "He said nothing at which any political thief in the South could take the least offense, and much that negroes with aristocratic tendencies will applaud and approve." The editor of the Philadelphia *Pilot*, while "opposed to any attempt toward coercion of the South on the question of negro suffrage," is amazed that Mr.



HOW THE DEADLY AFRICAN SLEEPING-SICKNESS, WHICH IS CAUSED BY THE BITE



HENRY M. WHITNEY,

Who "absolutely, and I am constrained to believe deliberately misrepresented" an interview with the President.

W. R. HEARST,

Who was conspicuously flayed by Secretary Root, "by the President's authority," in 1906.

DELA VAN SMITH.

He "lied about the President's brother-in-law," and his paper "practises mendacity for hire."

BELLAMY STORER,

Whose memory was declared "marvelously treacherous," and one of his statements "an absolute untruth."

EX-MINISTER H. W. BOWEN.

Accused in a letter to Mr. Taft, of being "disingenuous," and of making an "absolutely untrue" statement.

HALL OF FAME.

Senator Foraker, Judge Humphrey, Rev. William J. Long, Col. William F. Stewart, G. O. Shields, and W. M. Laffan of the New York *Sun*.

Taft could "appeal to and win the negro vote upon the unequivocal (however rash and unwise) declaration that he favored the rigid enforcement, 'without reserve,' and 'in letter and spirit,' of the war amendments, only to openly repudiate that position at the very first opportunity after attaining his political ends."

On the other hand, the New York *Age* hails Mr. Taft's position as "the patriotic and courageous stand of a statesman for an equal American citizenship, putting a discount upon the ignorance and a premium upon the intelligence of both races." The negro, it adds, does not ask for more, and will not be content with less, than "an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise." To quote further:

"This speech will be a disappointment to that South looking for Presidential acquiescence in its elimination of the negro. Equally will it disappoint that negro looking for a present-day polemic against the entire South. To both it will serve notice that the other is a great and integral part of the nation. To the South it gives assurance of a broad and patriotic devotion to her social uplift and the promotion of her hampered industry. For the negro at this crisis, it carries on intact and *in toto* his citizenship."

Other Afro-American papers which take this view of the situation are the Frankfort, Ky., *Blue Grass Bugle*, the Lexington *Standard*, the Baltimore *Afro-American Ledger*, the Richmond *Planet*, the Atlanta *Independent*, the Denver *Statesman*, the Washington *Bee*, the Indianapolis *Freeman*, the Cleveland *Journal*, and the Philadelphia *Courant*. Adverse criticism from negroes, says the Denver *Statesman*, will fall into two classes, thus:

"The 'manhood rights' radicals want more praise of the race's progress since emancipation, they demand a stronger indictment of the South's injustices toward us, they are not satisfied with the opportunity which will come to the race from industrial education, but dream of living in the exaltation of higher education. The other critics will find fault because Mr. Taft sees for us no greater hope than a man's fighting chance, with equality before the law and the opportunity of doing our best in whatever pursuit we are engaged."

"They are unwilling to work on, until the day when we shall be really enfranchised Americans. They are the hopeless, aimless ones, negroes who have retained the slave inheritance of a desire

for protection. A Force Bill to guarantee them their political rights, forty acres, and a mule to give them a livelihood is what they want, and Mr. Taft only asks the cooperation of all parts of the country, and of both races, to give us a man's chance."

"For the negro who believes God still lives, and will work out his citizenship as he did his freedom, and is content to do his best until that day, Mr. Taft's speech is the most satisfactory utterance that has come from a man in his position. It is conciliatory. We would have it so, for no one other than a simpleton can believe that the Southern negro can rise without the assistance of the white people of the South."

Says the Atlanta *Independent*:

"The war amendments are not inconsistent with an honest and equitable disposition to rid any section of our common country of an ignorant and purchasable electorate. The negro is not affected by Mr. Taft's remarks any further than he is ignorant and purchasable, and the white man is affected in common with the negro when he is equally as ignorant and as purchasable."

Conservative and level-headed men of both races commend Mr. Taft's views, says the Frankfort *Blue Grass Bugle*, a paper which has long watched with apprehension "the evils resultant from an indiscriminate, wholesale ignorant use of the ballot." Says the editor of the Lexington *Standard*:

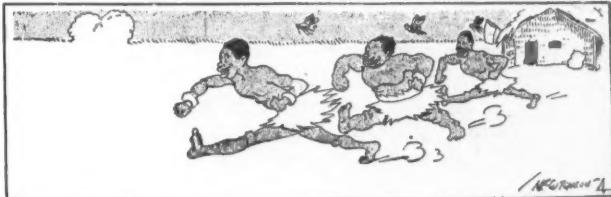
"On the suffrage question we are fully agreed, for the good of both races, I would restrict the ballot, and place it only in the hands of the educated and intelligent. . . . Until the negro is treated in all respects as the Federal Constitution requires, the 'irrepressible conflict' between the races will continue. The determination of this conflict, however, rests chiefly with the whites. The negro asks no more than the law allows him, and will be satisfied with no less, yet he desires a peaceful and friendly settlement of the pending differences, and no other. This has been demonstrated on every occasion since he was made a free man, and entitled to the rights of the Constitution."

The Afro-American people themselves prefer to rise to a higher citizenship by merit and worth, rather than upon legislative enactments, says the Philadelphia *Courant*; and the Cleveland *Journal* thinks that "if the American people will honestly subscribe to Mr. Taft's doctrine, then this nation will be worthy of all the blessings heaven can bestow."



3

OF THE TSETSE FLY, IS GOING TO BE CURED NEXT YEAR.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



AFTER YOU.
SENATE AND HOUSE (tremulously)—"You go first, my dear sir."
—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.



DON'T BE RASH.
—De Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

SECRET SERVICE.

ARE THE DUTCH IGNORING THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

THE rise of the curtain on a new opera-bouffe imbroglio in Venezuela has elicited a fresh interest from the newspaper critics in this country in things dramatic in the continuous-performance circuit in South America. Altho the interest in the miniature warfare between Holland and Castro's republic is handicapped by the employment of all the old stage accessories of revolution, absconding presidents, riot, and pillage, editorial writers in the United States emphasize the conspicuous absence of the Washington censors as a significant factor in the situation. The fact that very little has been heard or said of the Monroe Doctrine in the present unpleasantness, despite the fact that Holland is piece by piece capturing Venezuela's navy and blockading her coast, inspires the press here to ask just what attitude the United States is assuming in the dispute.

Some of the papers are convinced that we now have a magnificent opportunity to administer, at second hand, a well-deserved spanking to

GENERAL JUAN VINCENTI GOMEZ.

Venezuela's acting President, who has issued a decree placing the Republic in a state of defense.

Venezuela for past outrages. They argue that if this is done without Dutch aggression upon Venezuelan territory, there will be no violation of the Monroe Doctrine either in letter or spirit. Others, altho pleased to see the little cantankerous republic

disciplined, take the opportunity to warn Washington that no matter how simple the dispute may appear on the face of it, the United States can not keep too careful an eye on questions which arise between South America and European governments. The statement of the Governor of Curaçao that "the capture by warships of coast-guard vessels or war-ship is not to be considered an unfriendly act against the Venezuelan people," but as "merely a reprisal against Castro's Government, which has refused to give satisfaction for his acts of unfriendliness against Holland," is regarded here as a new interpretation of naval activities, as well as a rather puzzling diplomatic distinction. It also throws an illuminating ray of light on the way some of the Caribbean peoples regard their governments.

The history of the present Venezuelan trouble in brief is this:



A BUSINESS CHANCE FOR CASTRO.

While abroad he might make a little money on the side.
—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

Friction over trade relations between Castro and Curaçao resulted in the expulsion from Caracas of Mr. De Reus, the diplomatic representative of Holland, Dutch sailing-vessels have been stopped at sea by Venezuelan authorities, and the Dutch at Willemstad, excited by these outrages, stormed the Venezuelan consulate. The New York *Tribune* reviews the situation thus:

"Despite the protestations of the Dutch Government that no enmity toward Venezuela is involved in the present operations, but merely reprisal against the intolerable acts of the Dictator, there can be no question that Holland is in fact waging war against Venezuela, and her conduct must be so regarded. It is, however, noteworthy and gratifying that the Venezuelans themselves do not generally manifest any serious wrath or resentment at it. They might have done so, for while Mr. Castro has not been universally beloved, he has been in fact the reigning and ruling sovereign of the land, and it sometimes happens that an alien attack upon an unpopular monarch has the effect of rallying even his disaffected subjects to his support. But that does not seem to have occurred in Venezuela. On the contrary, the people, at least, in Caracas, seem disposed to regard the Dutch with gratitude, as their deliverers, or, at least, as affording them a capital pretext for revolting against the Castro dynasty; with which end in view they were yesterday reported to be industriously engaged in smashing things.

"Meantime the order of the day for this and all other countries is, Hands off! Holland has no designs against either the letter

or the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. Moreover, she has ample provocation for the course which she is pursuing, and she has ample power to pursue that course to an effective end. We did hope that Mr. Castro would be able in Europe to make peace with all his adversaries. If he is to do so it will be well for him to expedite the process with all possible energy. Prompt making of peace there might even yet save the throne for him at home."

The New York *American* seems so far to be the only champion we have of Mr. Castro and his Government. We read:

"The general journalistic abhorrence of Mr. Castro's character is a little overstrained. It reveals the hand of Esau—the Rothschild

interest and the Asphalt Trust—rather than any native instinct of the American mind.

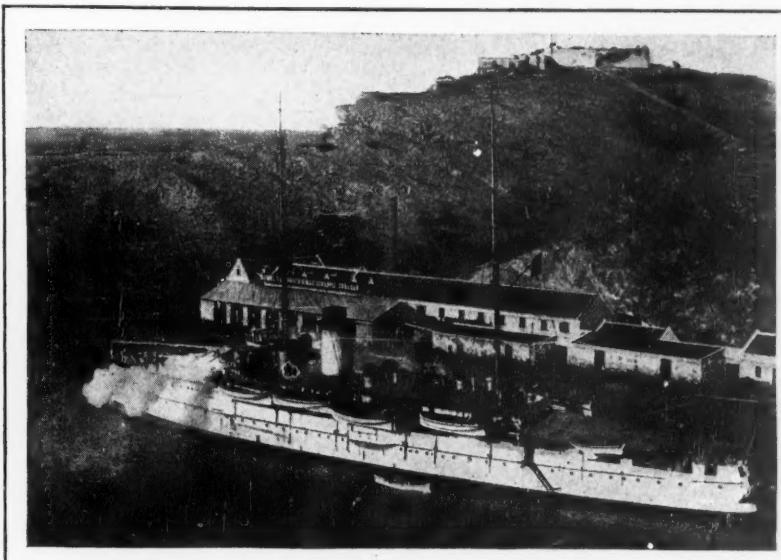
"Since when did Americans begin to shudder so delicately at high-handed and husky men, with serious temperamental faults? Castro appears to be a personage not a little like Andrew Jackson. The likeness of him to Porfirio Diaz is striking—and also the difference. For the Mexican President has always managed to keep in line with the great corporate interests, and that is the precise point where the Venezuelan has conspicuously failed.

"The talk of the outrages that Castro has put upon the Dutch is, in large part, diplomatic fiction. He was well within his rights in shutting out the goods of Curaçao. And in sending the Dutch Minister home as *persona non grata* he did what Cleveland did to Sackville West. The explosions of mob violence in Caracas because of the absence of Castro and the presence of a Dutch fleet are rather a credential in Castro's favor."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* asserts that "unless some favorable turn in affairs comes quickly the Government at Washington will be compelled to stretch forth a restraining hand against both Holland and Venezuela."

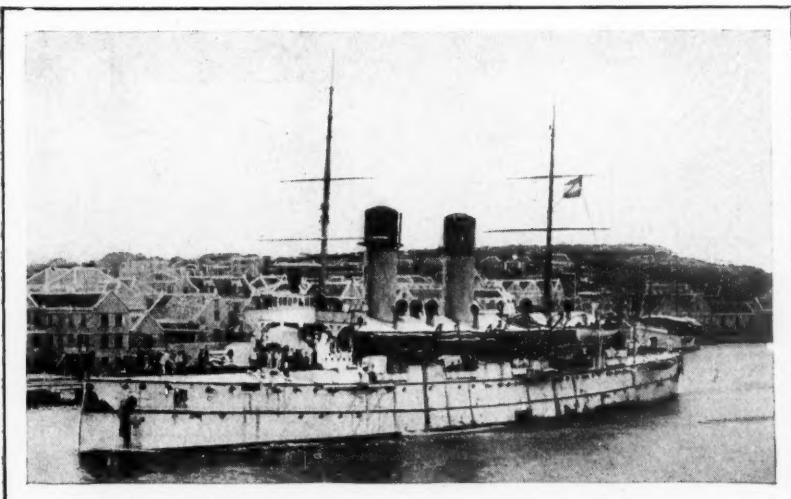


A COMPANY OF CASTRO'S SOLDIERS.



THE DUTCH BATTLE-SHIP "JACOB VON HEEMSKERK,"

Which is taking an active part in the blockade of the Venezuelan coast, and has captured the Venezuelan coastguard vessel *23 de Mayo*.



HOLLAND'S AGGRESSIVE CRUISER.

The *Gelderland*'s bold capture of the *Alix* from under the forts of Puerto Cabello, without the firing of a gun, is likened by one editorial writer to Dewey's fearlessness at Manila.

DECLINE OF THE SMALLER PARTIES

AN unexpected shrinkage in the ranks of the smaller parties is revealed by the publication of the popular vote cast in the Presidential election. Thus while the total vote exceeds by over a million the total vote in the national election of four years ago, this increase is divided unequally between the two old parties, except for a few thousands of it captured by the Socialists. The Prohibition, Populist, and Socialist Labor parties were unable this year to equal the showing they made at the polls in 1904, and Mr. Hearst's Independence party, a newcomer on the national stage, failed to give a very impressive account of itself. The heaviest loss is suffered by the Populists, whose votes have dwindled from over 117,000 in 1904 to about 29,000 this year. But the biggest surprise, perhaps, is supplied by the Socialist vote, which friendly and hostile prophets alike predicted would climb close to the million mark. The actual returns show an increase of little more than 19,000 over the 402,283 votes polled by this party four years ago. Scarcely less surprising, in view of the growth of the temperance movement, is the falling off of the Prohibition vote, which is some 5,000 below its former strength.

STATES.	Republican.	Democratic.	Socialist.	Prohibition.	Independence.	Populist.	Socialist Labor.
Alabama.....	425,305	74,374	1,399	665	495	1,568	...
Arkansas.....	56,760	87,015	5,842	1,194	289	1,026	...
California.....	214,398	127,492	28,659	11,770	4,278	...	...
Colorado.....	123,700	126,644	7,974	5,559	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	112,815	68,255	5,113	2,380	728	...	608
Delaware.....	25,074	22,071	239	670	30	...	...
Florida.....	10,654	31,104	3,747	1,356	553	1,946	...
Georgia.....	41,692	72,413	584	1,059	77	16,969	...
Idaho.....	52,621	36,162	6,400	1,986	119	...	...
Illinois.....	629,932	450,810	34,711	29,364	7,724	633	1,680
Indiana.....	348,993	338,262	13,476	18,045	514	1,193	643
Iowa.....	275,210	200,771	8,287	9,837	404	261	...
Kansas.....	197,219	161,209	1,420	5,033	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	235,711	244,092	4,060	5,887	200	333	404
Louisiana.....	8,958	63,568	2,538	...	82	...	...
Maine.....	66,987	35,403	1,758	1,487	701	1	...
Maryland.....	176,573	175,908	2,323	3,302	485	...	...
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	10,779	4,373	19,237	...	1,011
Michigan.....	335,580	175,771	11,586	16,974	760	...	1,096
Minnesota.....	195,835	109,401	14,471	10,114	425	...	...
Mississippi.....	4,463	64,250	1,048	...	...	1,309	...
Missouri.....	340,915	345,889	15,398	4,212	397	1,165	868
Montana.....	32,375	29,431	6,000	1,500	1,200	...	...
Nebraska.....	126,997	131,009	3,524	5,179	...	...	...
Nevada.....	10,214	10,655	2,029	...	415	...	...
New Hampshire	53,144	33,655	1,299	905	584	...	...
New Jersey.....	265,326	182,567	10,253	4,934	2,922	...	1,196
New York.....	870,070	667,468	38,451	22,667	35,817	...	3,877
North Carolina.....	114,084	130,927	345	...	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	57,680	32,885	2,465	1,453	38	...	...
Ohio.....	572,312	502,721	33,795	11,402	439	102	721
Oklahoma.....	110,558	122,406	21,779	...	274	436	...
Oregon.....	62,530	38,040	7,330	2,682	289	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	745,779	448,785	33,913	36,694	1,057	...	1,222
Rhode Island.....	43,942	24,706	1,365	1,016	1,105	...	183
South Carolina.....	3,903	62,288	100	...	42	...	...
South Dakota.....	67,675	40,266	2,846	4,039	88	...	...
Tennessee.....	118,195	135,608	1,870	300	332	1,081	...
Texas.....	65,666	217,167	7,870	1,634	115	994	176
Utah.....	61,028	42,601	4,895	...	87	...	...
Vermont.....	39,552	11,496	802	799	804	...	...
Virginia.....	52,579	82,948	254	1,111	52	105	25
Washington.....	100,002	58,691	14,177	4,700	249	...	...
West Virginia.....	137,868	111,418	3,679	5,139	46	16	...
Wisconsin.....	247,747	166,632	28,168	11,572	314	...	39
Wyoming.....	20,846	14,918	1,715	66	64	...	...
Totals.....	7,677,433	6,411,794	421,745	253,119	83,831	20,198	13,749

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

These figures were compiled by THE LITERARY DIGEST from the official reports issued by the various Secretaries of State.

The overestimation of the strength of the "parties of protest," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), was simply ludicrous. To quote further:

"Coming in the midst of what appeared a national 'dry wave,' the Prohibitionists' loss of ground is noteworthy. As for the Independence party, advertised as the great third party, which would chip off a million votes or so from the two great parties and strike the balance of power between them, its showing at the polls revealed its complete insignificance. All five of these smaller parties have most effectually disqualified themselves, for the present at least, from any serious consideration as campaign factors."

The Prohibition party in the nation seems to have no capacity for further growth, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which adds that "the same is true of all the other minor parties." The Prohibitionists, like the Socialists, had reckoned on a million votes; and in support of this expectation they had been able to point to their recent and unprecedented series of State victories in the South and West—a tidal wave of local temperance legislation. "Every new party fell below its estimate and expectations," remarks Mr. Hearst's *New York American*, which goes on to say:

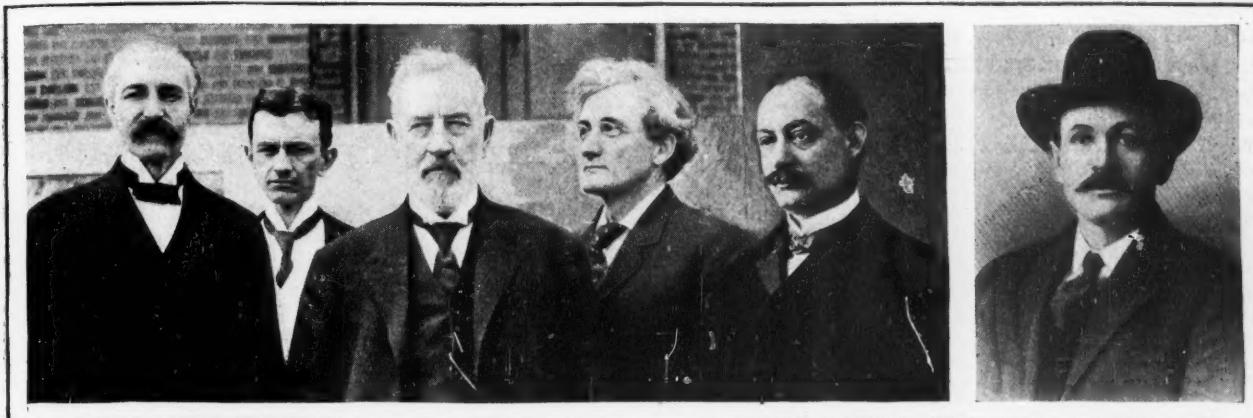
"The Independence party was evidently in advance of its opportunity and necessity, and its influence was rather indirect than direct. The Socialist party in all its history never expended efforts so gigantic and sustained. It had money, too, as it never had before, and a score of orators in every locality. . . . The Prohibition party ought to have had a chance this year if ever before in its history. . . . It was freely predicted that either of the older parties could carry the country upon the incorporation of a prohibition plank in the platform. And yet the Prohibitionists fell to comparatively insignificant numbers in the November ballot. The People's party scarcely polled any votes outside of Georgia, the home of its candidate for President."

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) notes the interesting fact that "the places where the percentage of the Socialist vote is highest are not the crowded manufacturing States of the East, but certain States of the Far West and Middle West." Thus California, it points out, gave Debs about 7 per cent. of its entire vote, while New York gave him only about 2 per cent. of its total. Eight per cent. of Oklahoma's vote was Socialist, and 6 per cent. of Wisconsin's, while in Massachusetts and Connecticut the proportions were 2.5 and 2 per cent. Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"The Socialists have found this large grain of consolation in their disappointing vote of the present year: The Debs vote of 1904 was largely a swollen vote; thousands of radical Democrats plumped for the Socialist ticket rather than vote for Parker; in Chicago the teamsters' strike had a very decided effect on the Debs poll.

"In other words, there were in 1904 tens of thousands who voted for the Socialist ticket, yet were not really Socialists at heart. They voted on temporary issues, and not because they were properly class-conscious. Hence, to have suffered no loss in the last election, that is, to have seized those thousands of weak brethren and turned them into true Socialists who would not desert even under the pressure of economic distress and the threat of increasing panic, was in itself a triumph. The argument is not a bad one, but it has its weak points. If the Socialist standstill this year meant that conquered ground had been held, the no new acquisitions were made, the given explanation would suffice. But as a matter of fact, the Socialists this year managed to hold their own because their gains in new territory balanced their losses elsewhere.

"A loss of 35,000 Debs votes in Illinois shows that the Socialists have not turned the neophytes of 1904 into true believers. To make only the slightest gains in New York, Missouri, and New Jersey, to lose in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and to make large gains in such fresh soil as Colorado, Florida, Idaho, and Oklahoma is proof that the Socialists are still subject to the fluctuations that mark the fortunes of other political parties."



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THE COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

In the group, from left to right, are: Gifford Pinchot, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Henry Wallace, Professor L. H. Bailey (Chairman), and Walter H. Page. The individual portrait is of Charles S. Barrett, who, with William A. Beard, was added to the Commission last month.

FARM PAPERS ON RURAL UPLIFT

AS the opposition or sympathy of the farmers may spell disaster or success for the efforts of the President's Commission on Country Life, it is interesting to examine their attitude, as reflected in the agricultural press. They all admit that there are many things the farmer would like, such as good roads, a parcels post, the postal savings-bank, and tariff provisions that would aid agriculture; but some resent this seeming selection of the farmer for uplift as an indignity. Thus *The Maine Farmer* (Augusta) notes that the Commission is "slumming in the darker portions of the South and West," and remarks that such efforts might better be spent in helping the city poor. "It was a mistake," says this editor, "that the farmer should have been singled out as a class for special reformatory work by means of a commission, without distinction as to State or section, and be held up to the public eye as being in ignominious need of missionary reclamation." *Farm and Fireside* (Springfield, Ohio) also tells the Commission that the city needs them more than the country, and observes that "it does not seem necessary to shed very many tears of sympathy and commiseration over the supposedly disconsolate and wo-begone condition of the American farmer." The elevation of country life "will be done by the farmer himself," declares *The Homestead* (Des Moines); and *Farm, Stock, and Home* (Minneapolis) believes the farmer is the victim of the system that makes millionaires "while you wait," at his expense, in the great cities where they gamble on farm products, and it thinks this ought to be understood "without the assistance of a President-made investigation committee." "Nobody seems to care a hoot what the Commission does," remarks *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburg). The appointment of this commission was merely a political move, says *Field and Farm* (Denver), and it adds:

"Take the big foot off the farmer's neck, give us free coinage of silver to provide more currency for the hand-to-hand transactions of every-day life. Squeeze the water out of railroad stocks so that freight rates may be cheapened, muzzle the trusts, and we will come through all right."

With the exception of the papers noted above, however, the farm journals show much sympathy with the Commission's work. *The Texas Farmer* (Dallas) says it is the general opinion in that region that "the appointing of such a commission to inquire into conditions on the farm was an 'inspiration' on the part of the President," and *The Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln) declares that "President Roosevelt is adding another star to his constellation" by taking up this work. *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland) urges its readers to "get busy" in aiding the Commission with information, and *The American Cultivator* (Boston) thinks "it is not the time to hang back" and question motives, for "it is the first time that the farmers as a body have ever had a chance to get into touch with

the leaders of the nation's law-making, and the opportunity should be taken full advantage of." The Commission's efforts are also commended by *The Southern Ruralist* (Atlanta), *The American Agriculturist* (New York), *The Inland Farmer* (Louisville), *The New England Farmer* (Brattleboro, Vt.), *The Northwestern Agriculturist* (Minneapolis), *The California Cultivator* (Los Angeles), *The Farm Magazine* (Omaha), and *The Indiana Farmer* (Indianapolis). Says *The Progressive Farmer* (Raleigh, N. C.) in a vigorous and frank editorial:

"Our conviction is that the Commission will accomplish untold good by directing the attention not only of the national Government, but of our own home people to the pressing needs of rural life and the possibilities of rural development. . . . It is high time, anyhow, for the South to get over this morbid and babyish sensitiveness about the publication of every statistical fact that doesn't please our passing fancy. The bald truth is that our death-rate from typhoid fever and other preventable diseases is shockingly and inexcusably high, a burning shame to our people amounting to nothing less than a sectional crime, and it is folly to deny it. The true Southerner, the man we ought to honor and follow, is the man who looks an unpleasant fact squarely in the face and sets about getting a remedy. In heaven's name, let's have done with our quack, popularity-hunting doctors and leaders who tell us there is nothing the matter with us, that we are the greatest and happiest people on earth, and that all we need to do is to keep on forever in our old ruts of illiteracy, undeveloped resources, and out-of-date farming methods. Let us rather follow the doctor and the leader who loves the South with all his heart, but who loves her too well not to use the knife of criticism and reform upon the cancers upon her economic life and general well-being."

The Southern Agriculturist (Nashville) also remarks candidly:

"It is a hard thing to say, at this Christmastide, but the general impression left on my mind is that farm life in Tennessee is sordid and unlovely.

"It is true there are beautiful country homes here and everywhere, and every home is beautiful, be it cottage or palace, poor or rich, if to the visitor it expresses ideas of coziness and comfort.

"But as the procession of country homes pass in review before my mind, it is rarely that such a one presents itself.

"Many farms of two hundred acres or more have houses not only devoid of beauty, but devoid of the common comforts of life.

"I have known intimately the home life of the average mechanic in cities, and I am confident that if a full comparison could be made between the homes of the mechanics of Nashville, or Memphis, or Knoxville, who make \$3 per day, and the homes of the farmers of Tennessee owning two hundred acres of land, that the former would be found better furnished and their families better clothed, and better supplied with books, and rational means of amusement; in fact, that the family of the average skilled mechanic is better cared for than the average well-to-do farmer. And the comparison is utterly unfair to the mechanic, because such a farmer has an invested capital of from five thousand dollars up, while the mechanic has only the work of his hands.

"I have been in farm homes whose owner had money in bank,

besides the ownership of four hundred acres of river-bottom land, and the house was bare of the most ordinary comforts—no carpets, splint-bottom chairs, benches to sit on at table, and other things to correspond. All the money in all the banks of Tennessee could not compensate for such cheerlessness.

"Is it strange that young countrymen regard any sort of work in town a deliverance from such surroundings?

"President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life held a notable hearing in Knoxville recently, at which many valuable suggestions were made. We were told to improve our country roads, to teach agriculture in our rural schools, to safeguard the health of the community by improving the sanitary conditions of farms.

"And all these things are highly important in the bettering of country life.

"But to me the most vital need of the farm family is comfort in the home—better furniture, better clothes, more books and papers, good pictures—and this does not mean expensive ones.

"In a word, let us drive the sordid and the ugly out of our farm homes and let us make of them cozy places where men and women and boys and girls may live happily."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE ANTITRUST LAW

THE Sherman Antitrust Law, which came in for some unflattering attention in the President's annual message to Congress, has a friend, apparently, in the President's successor. When Mr. Melville E. Ingalls, at a recent dinner of the National Civic Federation, made an impassioned appeal for its removal from the statute-books, Mr. Taft came smilingly to its defense in an informal speech, in the course of which he said that while this law probably needs amendment, it is nevertheless "more important to enforce it than to repeal it." He went on to say:

"One of the difficulties in dealing with this problem is the loose statements and sketchy impressionist pictures that are presented by those who haven't carefully studied the law, who haven't full understanding of the question. It is a work for lawyers who have a knowledge of business conditions and of the evils that have come out of combinations of capital. These combinations are necessary to the progress of business, but they may be used or abused to the detriment of the public, and we must have something to use to punish these abuses."

Speaking later before the Ohio Society Mr. Taft reminded his hearers that "a large part of the Roosevelt policies lies in carrying out the Sherman law." He added, however, that "in its application to railroads" it "should be modified in some respects, or repealed." He is further quoted as saying that "every combination

of capital effected for the purpose of lowering prices should be legal, and those combinations formed for the purpose of increasing prices should be illegal."

It may suit men like Mr. Ingalls, remarks the *New York Journal of Commerce*, to argue that it is impossible to conduct a successful business of any considerable size without landing in the penitentiary if this law is enforced. But as a matter of fact, it adds, "with the possible exception of the two great freight-association cases, the actual operation of the law has worked no appreciable hardship or wrong to anybody." To quote further:

"In its application to the combination formed by the American Tobacco Company it can hardly be said that either legal or equitable injury has been inflicted. The Sherman Act was intended to be a simple expression of the principles of the common law, long applicable in all the States of this Union, to combinations in restraint of trade. Its sole important defect is its failure to recognize the validity of contracts which impose no restrictions upon one party that are not beneficial to the other, and which are not larger than is necessary for the protection of the covenantors in the enjoyment of their business."

No more vital subject is now before the American people, thinks the *New York Sun*, "than the question as to whether the Sherman Antitrust Law is in any respect or degree an unwarrantable interference with the legitimate activities of business." This law, *The Sun* reminds us, condemns combinations in restraint of trade, irrespective of the question whether they are reasonable or not. And it quotes Mr. James M. Beck as follows:

"A law that is incapable of enforcement impartially against all classes is a derelict and a dangerous menace to the navigation of the ship of State, and in the case of the antitrust laws, State and Federal, one of three things must happen: Either the law must be suspended absolutely against all classes, and that would be executive usurpation; or it must be enforced impartially against all classes, and that would cause a cataclysm of disaster to which the panic of last year would be a summer zephyr; or the law must be enforced against some and not enforced against others, and that in a republican form of government ought to be intolerable."

The Wall Street Journal indorses Mr. Taft's attitude so far as it is defined by his informal words before the Civic Federation. It says in part:

"The act as it stands is a great protection to the public and its repeal would deprive us of a resource which every corporation has learned to respect. It would be impossible to pass a new act in the place of the present one at this session of Congress and everybody knows what opposition would be brought to such legislation with the Sherman Act once out of the way."



THE GUARDIANS.
—Brinkerhoff in the *Cleveland Leader*.



THE LATEST ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN
—Walker of the International Cartoon Syndicate.

PRESERVING OLD CHINA.

AN INVASION OF ENGLAND FEASIBLE

THE German press have hitherto considered Lord Roberts' *ideas and utterances about an invasion of England from a political standpoint, and all that we have hitherto heard from them is that Germany neither designs nor desires to descend upon the shores of her neighbor.* It is quite another side of the problem which is presented in the question, Could she if she would? An article in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which is said to be the Kaiser's favorite daily, boldly answers this question in the affirmative. It is written by a "German General" who modestly *withholds his name.* He writes with perfect frankness about his estimate of Germany's superiority to England in the efficiency of her fighting men, both by sea and land. This would give his country the advantage over the size of England's fleet. He declares, with absolute politeness, that *no one of his countrymen dreams at the present time of a war with any of their neighbors, but at the same time he must beg to differ with those who fancy that such a war of invasion upon Great Britain is impracticable.* He therefore agrees with the British commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, and dissents from the opinion of Premier Asquith, ex-Premier Balfour, Minister of War Haldane, and the Admiral of the British fleet. Weighing the chances of the German transports and the German fleet in an encounter with the British fleet, he thinks the latter would come off second best, and thus states his view:

"It would certainly be very difficult to embark 200,000 men, or to concentrate them previous to embarkation on a prescribed point of the German coast. Nevertheless, altho the British fleet would be perhaps three times as great as the German fleet, none can deny that German discipline, German marksmanship, and the heroism of German crews would, in case the trial came, counterbalance all other advantages."

Besides, it is not likely that the full English fleet would be available in European waters at the proposed moment of the invasion:

"The debarkation of German troops in England is quite possible if we admit that at that moment some part of the English fleet would be mobilized in another quarter of the globe. Consequently, altho invasion, like any war, may not be looked upon as a probable contingency, it would be absurd to call it impossible. In fact, I think so highly of our fleet and army that I esteem nothing impossible for them."

If once the troops were landed, adds the "German General," it would be impossible to expel them, and Germany could dictate terms as Bismarck did to France in the Treaty of Frankfort. The writer concludes his article as follows:

"After the completion of the disembarkation I believe the invasion would be completed. Nothing could prevent us from carrying out the business to the very end and installing ourselves at our convenience throughout the British Isles. If the great fleet

were then to come home, after a hurried recall, with the intention of barring our return, Germany would none the less have it in her power to dictate terms of peace, for she would hold in her hands the head of England, that is, London."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TURKEY'S NEW JOURNALISM

THE peculiar character of the Turk as a constitutional politician is seen both in the conduct of the ballot and the character of the crop of newspapers that has suddenly sprung up throughout the Ottoman Empire. Nothing can be so quiet, dignified, and serious as a Turkish election, says Charles E. Hands in *The Daily Mail* (London), of which he is the well-known foreign correspondent.

He continues:

"I like Turkish electioneering. In mosques, under nobly proportioned domes, with views through vistas of columns and interlacing arches of colored marbles and hanging lamps of brass and exquisitely designed soft-colored prayer-rugs, the vote does not seem to make its mean appeal to the petty individual interests of each selfish man. It is exalted and dignified by its surroundings and becomes a ceremony, almost a sacrament. Without excitement, but with solemnity the old Turk drops through the slit of the ballot-box his vote for

the committee of electors who are to elect the parliamentary representatives."

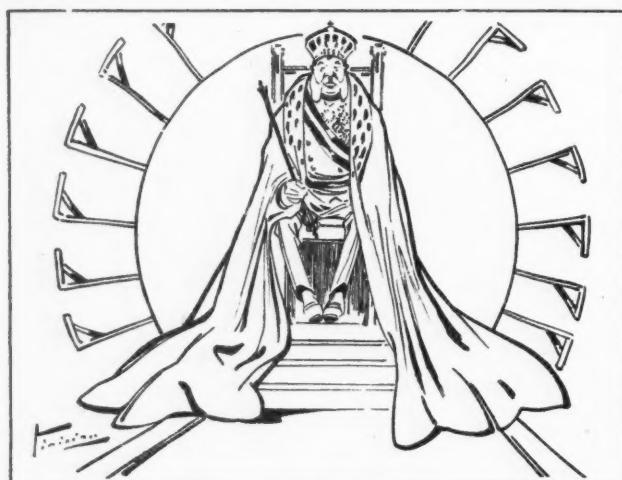
The same earnestness is seen in the conduct of the new Turkish press. This press is free from government censure, and no longer requires the government subvention which it enjoyed under the old régime. There is consequently a remarkable improvement of the quality as well as in the number of Turkish newspapers, says a writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Since the promulgation of the Constitution 800 new journals have seen the light, of which 150 are published in Constantinople. They are hawked in the streets and widely read, being cheap in price, about one cent a copy. The principal daily is thus described by this writer:

"The paper which must be given the first place in Turkish journalism is the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), which was current under the old régime. While the *Ikdam* is the organ of the Government, it nevertheless takes an independent view of things. It is constantly attacking Germany, and directs all its efforts to destroying German influence in Turkey. In accordance with this idea, it aims at establishing a union of England, and perhaps also of France, with the Ottoman Empire. These views are also advocated by the greater number of Turkish newspapers. Nor is it to be wondered at. Both these States are the bulwarks of parliamentarism, and of liberty, while Germany is palpably the representative of reaction. This paper, moreover, recruits its staff from the returned exiles who for years have been banished to foreign lands. These men found in England and France a hospitable asylum and came back filled with new ideas and sentiments, among which love of Germany did not form a very prominent element."



CASTING THEIR FIRST BALLOTS IN TURKEY

For electors to choose the members of the Parliament which met last week.



A GRUESOME JUBILEE.
—Fischietto (Turin).

Among other journals is the *Sabah* (the Dawn), of Constantinople, a Turkish-Armenian sheet, which advocates the cause of the Armenians, and "assumes a lofty literary and political tone." Another important paper is *Tanin* (the Cry), of Constantinople, edited by Tewfik, "who aims at going to the root of political questions and exhibits great breadth of judgment in his editorial work." The peculiarity of this paper is that it tries, like the *London Times*, to keep up a powerful and comprehensive foreign correspondence. "It enjoys great popularity, for its local columns are also admirable."

Yeni Gazetta (the New Gazette) is the organ of the Grand Vizir. The extreme Liberal or Leftist organ is the *Hukuk-Ummuniye* (Universal Right), of Constantinople. "This paper was founded by Turks exiled in foreign lands. By their remarkable clearness and logical force the articles in this journal attract wide notice."

There are also many new Greek papers published in Constantinople, of which this writer speaks as follows:

"The most prominent Greek journals are *Constantinopolis*, *Tachidromos*, *Prodos*, and *Proia*. A few days ago the *Neologos*, which had been for several years repressed, resumed publication. Its editor-in-chief, Butira, who had lived for many years an exile in Athens, is considered an accomplished specialist in all matters relating to Turkey."

The German newspaper had been an unknown factor in Turkey before the coming of the Constitution. There are now two. Of comic papers in Turkey the writer says:

"We can not close this brief summary without some reference to the satiric journals, all of which at present enjoy the widest circulation. The Turk has a keen appreciation of wit and satire, and as many journalists were able to practise this department of their profession even under the old system, much more can they do so under the new. Yet before Constitutionalism arrived the

spoken joke often remained unwritten. Now that jokes are printed and illustrated we are compelled to admire the amount of humor and cleverness which they contain. The *Kalem* (Constantinople) and *Boshbogaz* (Constantinople) are the most widely read comic papers."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST AT VIENNA

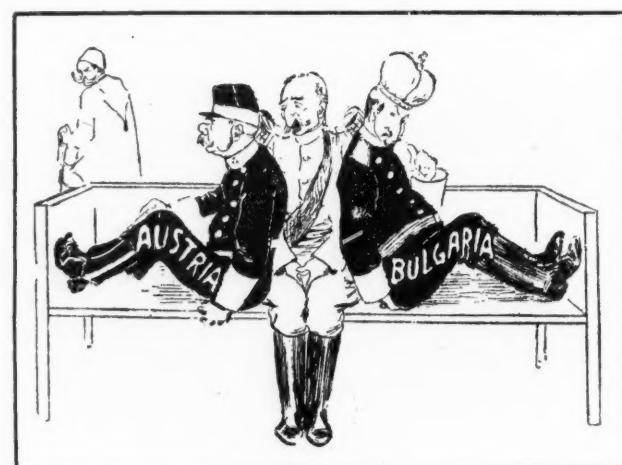
AT the very moment when Vienna is decked in festal array, when the illustrated papers are filled with pictures of pageantry, when telegrams pour in from every court and chancellery to hail and congratulate the Emperor Francis Joseph and to praise him on the sixtieth anniversary of his coronation, his name is greeted with execrations in Turkey, Servia, and Italy, war has been on every tongue, and he finds some of his own cities torn with riots. The Emperor himself, his Balkan policy, and his Government are being charged with causing it all, even the riots which are raging at Berlin, Triest, and Prague. The disturbances in the capital of Bohemia, in which there is a large German colony, have been the most serious of all these international quarrels. The German university at Prague is an important institution and really stands

for Pan-Germanism in Austria-Hungary. The Germans in Austria, as we learn from the European press, still profess to think that Austria is a German province, but the Czechs or Bohemians hate Austrians and Germans alike. Their banner is Pan-Slavism. When the German students held their "bummel" or parade through the streets of the city, they carried national colors, sang national songs, and behaved in a manner which incensed the Czech students. The consequence was a deadly riot, which rose to

revolutionary proportions for several days, and only ended by the Government's proclamation of martial law. Before this temporary pacification the Austrian flag had been torn down and



THE MILITARY CLEARING THE STREETS OF PRAGUE
After dispersing the rioting German and Czech students.



PETER OF SERVIA BEGINS TO FIND HIS CORNER OF EUROPE A LITTLE CROWDED. —Kalem (Constantinople).

trampled in the mud and the English flag waved in the air, amid cheers for Servia. Thousands of Czech Nationalists attacked officers, police, and German students. While acknowledging the grave significance of this disturbance the *London Times* attributes its protraction to the inertness of the local authorities, and remarks:

"The whole trouble might have been prevented if the authorities had some days ago turned a fire-hose onto the German students, who insisted on promenading along the Graben in caps and colors, and if the Czech mob which attacked them had been similarly treated. Thanks to ministerial and administrative weakness, a fresh chapter is now likely to be added to the long record of Czech-German animosity in Bohemia."

This opinion is echoed by other outside and cool-headed journals such as the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which wonders how long the Austrian Government will tolerate these terroristic uprisings of Czechs against Germans. The "passivity" of the Government is also scored by a professor in the German University, Dr. Pfersche, who is quoted approvingly by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). This paper calls the riot a "European scandal" and assures the Germans in Prague of its sympathy. "The national battle which Germans are carrying on in Prague," it adds, "is the battle for culture."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) blames the general Pan-Germanistic attitude of Germans in Austria-Hungary for the fracas. The Germans try to maintain the myth that Austria is a German state. To quote from this Liberal Austrian organ:

"The outbreak of the last few days has forced us to the conclusion that it is quite plain that it was not the 'bummel' or parade of the German students, but the very presence of a German population in Prague which stirs the indignation of the Czechs. The demonstration was not made against the 'bummel,' a harmless promenade, such as in Prague, especially this year, has often been witnessed and approved of by the city fathers. All the more plainly has it served to show to the German students from Vienna and the German Empire how little protection Germans in Prague enjoy against the terrorism of the Czechs."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* does not blame the Austrian authorities for proclaiming martial law. The German students were to blame for their stupid and arrogant "bummel." They should not think it a grievance if a Czechic cudgel or paving-stone rattles about their heads. They should have remembered the ancient proverb, "He who hunts trouble is sure to meet it."

Speaking of the important diplomatic consequences of the Bohemian fracas, the Paris *Temps* thinks that in the events recently taking place in the Balkans the "Czechs have found an opportunity for once more manifesting their ancestral feelings." This may occasion a difficulty between Germany and Austria. Thus we read:

"Austria is in conflict with Turkey, with Servia, and with Montenegro. She is at odds with Russia and England; the press of the three nations testify to this. Her relations with Italy are not cordial, and recent incidents at Prague have also put her relations with Germany into a condition which the diplomats no doubt will succeed in alleviating, but which have a serious effect on public opinion. This is not a pleasant state of things for the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aerenthal. Capable as he may be of getting out of these difficulties, we feel sure he will regret having allowed things to come to such a pass."



JUBILEE PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.
Painted by Ludwig Michalek, the famous Hungarian artist. Many think this will be the aged Emperor's last portrait.

The original fault, however, lies at the door of the aged monarch who has been recently celebrating his jubilee, thinks *The Spectator* (London), in which we read:

"What an irony is the contrast presented by the splendid celebrations in Vienna, and the ugly rumors of war throughout Europe, and the Bohemian riots which have thrown Prague into a state of siege! All these dangers, and these race conflicts, have been called into existence by the affront Austria-Hungary has offered to the public law of Europe. For a long time we have been drawing attention to the explosive character of Slav sentiment in Southeastern Europe; we have written of it over and over again as one of the most real, if hidden, perils to the peace of the world. We little knew a few months ago that the ardor, even the ferocity, of this sentiment would be so soon manifested. What could possibly be more significant than that the Czechs should parade the streets of Prague cheering for Servia, the contingent enemy of their country?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REFORM OF THE LORDS

THE Liberal Government of England under the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman took as one of the party cries which appealed to Radicals "Reform the House of Lords!" The cry was taken up by Mr. Asquith, whose measures, like those of his predecessor, have had more than one disastrous encounter with the body that has been called "an accident of accidents." Mr. Birrell has repeated the cry with "raucous yells," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London). As the

Liberals have not kept their promise, the Lords have now undertaken to reform themselves, and the proposals they make are likely, if ever carried out, to make them more formidable as a revising-chamber than they have ever yet been to the House of Commons. According to *The Spectator* (London), the recommendations of the committee appointed to draw a scheme of reform may be summarized as follows:

"In future, 'no Peer is to sit in the House of Lords by hereditary right. He will only be entitled to a seat if he possesses one of the three following qualifications: (a) That he has already sat ten years in the House of Commons; (b) that he has held office of importance, either in Great Britain or in the Empire; (c) that he is elected by his peers.' The number of Peers who would sit under these conditions would amount, it is stated, to three hundred and fifty. That being so, we may presume that the number of Peers to be elected by the existing House is considerable. The next suggestion is that the bishops entitled to sit in the House of Lords should be reduced in number. The third is as follows: 'In addition to the above reforms, a recommendation is made that a number of life-Peers shall be appointed. The qualifications of these Peers will be in every respect, as regards election, similar to those which the committee recommend in the first instance—that is to say, they must be qualified by either ten years' service in the House of Commons, or have held office of importance in Great Britain or the Empire.' Finally, we are told that, 'in addition to the above recommendations, the committee propose that a number of Peers should be elected, but the Peers elected on this basis are only to sit for the duration of one Parliament.'"

The *London Times* thinks that the "principal recommendations of the Committee of the House of Lords are, first, that the possession of an hereditary peerage should no longer carry with it the right to receive a writ of summons to sit in the House of Lords—in other words, the right to legislate. Secondly, that the heredi-

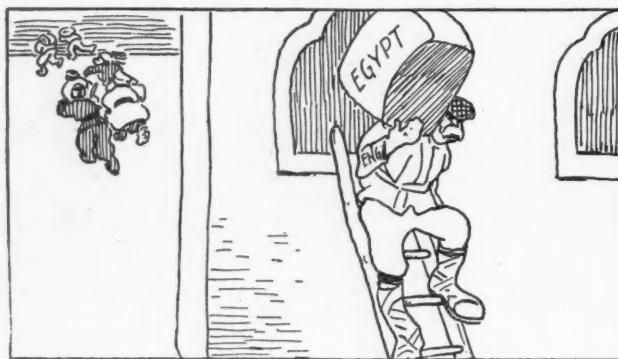
tary peers should elect a certain number of representatives from among their body to sit in the House of Lords." Accordingly the *Tory Saturday Review* (London) approves of the report, and we read in this journal:

"There can be no complaint that the Lords' Committee on Reform have played with their task. Altho the committee contained only two regular supporters of the Government, the changes recommended are as drastic and far-reaching as any reformer can wish."

The *Liberal Spectator* (London) does not agree to this, and remarks that only one reform is needed, and that is to take from the Lords the power of final veto. "The right thing to do with the Lords" is "to deprive them of their power of rejecting bills on which the Commons have made up their minds." *The Daily Chronicle* (London) indorses this opinion. The *Manchester Guardian* (Liberal) thinks that "the report is valuable, not in its



ENGLAND—"Stop those thieves!"



THE REAL THIEF. —Ulk (Berlin).

self, but as opening a way for a much more drastic reform." If the intention of these reforms is to surrender some powers and privileges of the peerage, declares *The Standard* (London),

"It does not appear that the three conditions proposed by the committee, upon the fulfilment of one of which it is suggested that the right of a Peer to sit in the House should depend, will sensibly affect the power of the House."

The *Liberal Westminster Gazette* (London) believes that the proposals imply reform only in name. Even if the House were thus reconstituted, we read:

"It would be the old thing, a little swept and garnished and purged of some of the cruder features which cause the enemy to mock, but as undemocratic and as cut off from contact with the electorate as now. These proposals are accordingly no settlement of what is called the House-of-Lords question; they are an internal rearrangement, and their adoption *en bloc* would still leave us face to face with the present problem."

The House of Commons can see no advantage in such reforms, according to *The Daily Chronicle* (London). Thus we read that before these changes could be undertaken:

"The cooperation of the House of Commons will be required, and before that can be obtained the assent and good-will of the Government for the time being are necessary. Neither of these

conditions is likely to be fulfilled until the country as a whole has been thoroughly consulted. Nor, we think, will a national decision be invited so long as there is in power a Ministry which thinks it can see its profit in trying to make bad blood between the two Houses."

The House of Commons has no idea of reforming the House of Lords, announces the *Conservative Evening Standard* (London), in the following terms:

"It is not to be imagined that the Government will show the smallest anxiety to push on the reformation of the Upper House. Radicalism does not wish to amend its anomalies, to give it a less questionable voice in affairs of State, or to strengthen its intellectual and deliberative character as a revising-chamber. For a second chamber is bound to be conservative, cautious, honest, and deliberate, and a second chamber really strengthened would work more and not less mischief to the ill-digested, ignorant, and reckless measures which a Radical-Socialist party endeavors to force upon the country in the guise of doles or revenges."

FRENCH CONTEMPT FOR THE BRITISH SOLDIER

"YOUR faults to know," says the poet, "make use of every friend and every foe." When a foe of England, France was naturally inclined to deride the English regular army as beef-glutted canaille. This could be discounted by the supposition of prejudice. Now that France is a friend to England her criticism of "Tommy Atkins" becomes of importance, for it is upon Tommy, the man of the regular army, that England must eventually rely, rather than upon the irregular troops of Mr. Haldane's plan, if we are to believe Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, of the French Army. Writing in the *Figaro* (Paris) concerning Mr. Haldane's idea of forming without conscription a territorial army of citizen soldiers, Colonel Rousset remarks:

"We are obliged to acknowledge, as we do with sincere and natural regret, that the result has not realized the expectations of Mr. Haldane, and through circumstances beyond his control, his military program seems so difficult to realize that we are inclined utterly to despair of its ultimate realization."

Yet we are informed by Mr. Oscar Bavard, in the *Paris Soleil*, that even Tommy Atkins is made of poor stuff. He is forced into the army as a bullock is forced into a freight-car; he comes from the very dregs of the people and owns himself canaille. To quote:

"The lower classes continue to be the only reservoir from which Great Britain recruits the privates of her army. This fact it is that accounts for the impassable gulf that separates among our neighbors the commissioned officer from the private and non-commissioned officer. The private is not obliged to salute a corporal, or even a sergeant. The commissioned officer, being a gentleman, is the only one to receive this mark of deference. Thus it is that the non-commissioned officers and privates accept, on other points also, this social ostracism, and, while they wear a uniform, still retain the feelings and tastes of their original surroundings. In France the uniform of itself fills those who wear it with a pride which lifts them high above their original social standing."

"An army," remarked Coligny, "is a monster which you must begin to form through its belly." Coligny was thinking, doubtless, of the British Army. No soldier requires such plentiful feeding as the British soldier. "A vigorous and valiant race," writes a great historian, "a race hardy in body, proud and haughty, amply furnished with muscle, they easily succumb when privations beset them. Without roast beef you can not have English soldiers."

In short, we are told, England has practically no reliable army. She must therefore draw on foreign nations. She set the Austrians and Prussians on Napoleon and herself merely came in at the last moment. So with the French in the Crimea; and "if to-morrow we [the French] were to set out on a struggle in conjunction with England against Germany, we are convinced that our dear ally would not put in an appearance before the end of the operations."

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER GREAT BRIDGE BOTCHED

THE extraordinary and disastrous collapse of the Quebec cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence, while under construction, called attention to the fact that the city of New York was also building a cantilever bridge of unusual size, and the Quebec disaster was thus probably responsible in the last analysis for the recent investigation of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, which seems to show a state of things that is disheartening and discreditable, to say the least. The charges have been going back and forth for months, but it now seems to be generally admitted that the bridge will not stand the load originally intended for it. One of the worst features of the situation is that, as the designer of the Quebec Bridge was an American engineer, our English cousins are now asserting that we do not know how to build big bridges, altho our methods, when applied to structures of moderate size, are unusually successful. The reports of Prof. W. H. Burr and Messrs. Boller and Hodge, the experts who have investigated the Blackwell's Island Bridge, have been too generally slurred over by the lay press, except the New York *Tribune*, which began the agitation. The technical journals, practically without exception, regard the reports as a serious arraignment of the New-York authorities. The facts as stated therein seem to indicate clearly that the bridge, as finally designed, can not carry the load that it was meant to carry. What load, then, is it safe to place upon the structure? Says *Engineering News* (New York):

"Messrs. Boller and Hodge find that the main trusses, as they now stand, can safely carry a live load of about 2,000 pounds per lineal foot each, and by taking off about 1,000 pounds per lineal foot of the dead load the capacity can be raised to 3,000 pounds live load per lineal foot. By assuming a loading of only 50 pounds per square foot on the roadways and sidewalks, and specifying that trolley-cars shall be placed at least a car-length apart, Messrs. Boller and Hodge conclude that the bridge may be safely opened to pedestrian, highway, and trolley-car traffic on four tracks, but that the elevated railway tracks can not be used. Professor Burr takes off more of the dead load, spaces the cars farther apart, and then concludes that one pair of elevated tracks might safely be opened for traffic, provided that the heads of the trains are spaced at least a thousand feet apart.

"Let us not forget just what this means. It means that unit stresses of 20,000 pounds per square inch, with no allowance for snow loads, for wind, for reverse stresses, for impact, or for secondary stresses, such as the bending of members due to their own weight, may be exceeded if trolley-cars are allowed to run closer than a car-length apart. Let us not forget, either, that experience at Quebec shows that important members of a truss may be loaded almost to the point of final failure and yet show very little external evidence of their condition.

"We believe this matter should receive more thorough consideration, at least before the bridge is opened to the public. . . . The issues at stake are too vast to permit any trifling or temporizing with this matter. Hundreds and thousands of human beings will pour across this bridge when it is opened, and we must know within reasonable limits what margin of safety there is in its members."

The "deadly parallel column" is effectively applied to the situation by *Engineering-Contracting* (New York, November 25) as follows:

"What the City Contracted for—

"1. A bridge to carry, according to Article 37 of the specifications, a uniform live load of 6,300 pounds per lineal foot, or a congested load of 12,600 pounds. When changes were made the uniform live load was increased to 8,000 pounds per lineal foot and the congested load to 16,000 pounds.

"2. A steel superstructure to weigh approximately 84,300,000 pounds.

"3. A steel superstructure to cost approximately \$5,143,000."

"What the City Got—

"1. A bridge that will carry a uniform live load of only 5,800 pounds per lineal foot of truss, provided 1,000 pounds per lineal foot of steel now in the bridge be taken down. The bridge as it stands can not carry more than one-third of the live load specified, but if 1,000 pounds of dead weight is taken off the structure, it will carry about one-half the specified load.

"2. A steel superstructure weighing about 105,152,010 pounds, or an increase of about 25 per cent.

"3. A steel superstructure costing approximately \$6,388,000, or an increase of about 25 per cent."

What engineers on the other side of the ocean think of the reversion



THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Just before completion it is discovered to be so weak that if the intended load of passengers, cars, etc., had been put upon it, it might have gone down with appalling loss of life. It is nearly a mile and a half long.

lations may be seen from the following extract from a leading editorial in *Engineering* (London, November 27):

"The astounding failure of the Quebec Bridge, a structure for the plans of which the recognized head of the ultra-American school of bridge design was responsible, and the construction of which was undertaken by the leading bridge-building firm of the States, raised in an acute form the question as to whether the American system of bridge manufacture, highly ingenious as it is in many respects, is well adapted to the satisfactory building of structures of exceptional dimensions. This doubt gains unexpected force from the reports, just published, of two independent inquiries into the sufficiency for its designed load of the Blackwell's Island Bridge over the East River at New York, now on the point of completion.

"After the Quebec Bridge catastrophe, doubts began to be thrown on the safety of that nearing completion at Blackwell's Island, and after some pressure from the newspapers, two engineers—viz., Mr. H. W. Hodge and Prof. W. H. Burr—were commissioned to prepare independent reports as to the safety and adequacy of the structure. These have now been published, and concur in the opinion that the bridge can not with safety be called upon to carry its designed live load. As it stands, it appears that its safe load

is not more than one-third its designed load; but by removing certain portions of the dead load, to the extent of 1,200 pounds per lineal foot, and by making provision to maintain at all times certain minimum spacings between the trolley-cars, and also between the trains on the elevated tracks, Professor Burr thinks it may be loaded up to rather more than half its designed capacity.

"While American and British bridge engineers hold widely divergent views as to criterions of safety, and as to good practise in bridge-work, it is extremely remarkable that both here and at Quebec American engineers have blundered on the very points to which they attach, in English opinion, an exaggerated importance. If there was one thing more than another which American engineers agreed in emphasizing, it was the accurate calculation of the stresses in the different members of a bridge. . . . Yet it appears that both at Blackwell's Island and at Quebec errors of the first magnitude have been made in this relatively simple matter. At Quebec the actual stresses would have exceeded the designed stresses by as much as 20 per cent. in some cases, while at Blackwell's Island the overstress is even larger, amounting to no less than 33 per cent. in one important member, while 25 per cent. is exceeded in many other cases.

"This excess is particularly serious in view of the extremely high working stresses provided for, no reduction of these being made by the use of a fatigue formula. Stresses of 9 to 10 tons per square inch on mild steel may be safe in large bridges, but only for parts subject to very small ranges of stress. At Blackwell's Island, it will appear, this range was by no means inconsiderable. . . . American bridge engineers, for the most part, we know, profess to disbelieve in fatigue, an incredibility due, in the main, to the fact that they are for the most part civil engineers or professors, and not mechanical engineers. They certainly appear to have much greater confidence in certain theories as to the resistance of materials than is usual here. Most of them definitely hold that calculated stresses may safely approach the so-called elastic limit, and, on the other hand, not a few assert that material once strained beyond this limit is ruined. The latter statement is disproved by daily experience in every shipyard in the country, and the former requires much qualification and the recognition of many exceptions before it can be taken as an entirely adequate guide to the proportioning of scantlings. In his report Professor Burr now suggests that maximum stresses should for the future be limited to three-quarters the elastic limit; but there are certainly many cases where even this would prove unsafe, as there are others in which the limit may be exceeded without risk of fracture. In short, the necessity for judgment has not yet been eliminated in connection with the design of structures. Unfortunately, it is not easy to put judgment 'into figures,' but it is this necessity for judgment which is responsible for the scarcity of the best class of mechanical engineer."

DRUG FRAUDS IN RUSSIA—An extraordinary series of frauds which have been perpetrated over a great part of Russia has been brought to light, and is thus described in *The Lancet* (London, November 28):

"Certain German firms, manufacturers of proprietary articles, observed a marked decline in the demand for their goods from Russia, altho their agents observed an increasing quantity of goods bearing their principals' labels in the pharmacies. A police inquiry was set on foot and certain suspected individuals were traced to Odessa where a large manufactory with offices and distributing organization was discovered. The guilty parties were arrested. A long series of 'pseudo-German' preparations made up of the most inexpensive substitutes were packed in irreproachable bottles labeled in perfect imitation of the original firms' articles. The business done was enormous, amounting, it is said, to £200,000 [\\$1,000,000] for the Odessa organization alone. Some of the firms whose goods have been supplanted by the imitations are household names in Germany. The German Union for the Protection of German Patents is claiming damages on behalf of the sufferers to the extent of £50,000 [\\$250,000]. That this is only part of a wide-spread system is evident from the statement of the *Yuzhnyi Pharmatsef* ('The Southern Pharmacist') to the effect that an inquiry has revealed that over 58 per cent. of pharmacies and pharmaceutical stores sell falsified products, tho not in the same gross form as was discovered in Odessa, where the disinfectant xeroform was 'made' from bricks, sirolin from water, sugar, and color, and

thiocol, tannalbin, and somatose from mixtures of soap, lime, and dyes. Various cheap salts, including table salt, were substituted for such well-known products as quinine, phenacetin, and pyramidon."

THE WILY ADVERTISER

HE who would go for a statement of scientific fact or principle to an advertisement of an article whose use involves such fact or principle, shows poor judgment, to say the least. Yet even the ad-writer should keep measurably near the truth, as such a course will doubtless be to his advantage in the long run. A writer in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, December) calls attention to the fact that this is not always done, and points the moral by quoting some recent advertising in which the alleged injurious character of kerosene lamps is pointed out. Says the magazine just named:

"The title of the article referred to is 'Breathing Lamp Black in the Country.' The purpose of the article is to bring out the unwholesome effects of kerosene lamps and to show the advantages of acetylene lighting by comparison. To this end the writer thus starts out :

"When madame heats her curling-tongs she lays them across the chimney top of a lighted kerosene lamp. After they have heated enough she is very careful to *wipe* the tongs on a piece of paper or cloth before using them.

"Why does she so wipe them ?

"A glance at the paper or cloth afterward will *show* promptly enough.

"She wipes them because, in the brief moments the tongs lie over the lamp they become coated with soot—lampblack.

"And don't imagine that the lamp quits making soot after she lifts the tongs off the chimney.

"So the habit of breathing lampblack at night is common enough in country homes, and few will deny that it is injurious."

"Here is the bald statement that kerosene lamps continually give off soot all the time they are burning. The average user of the kerosene lamp may not be versed in the theory of combustion, but he is at least posses of good, average intelligence and observational powers, and knows the very simple fact that a kerosene lamp, burning normally, gives off no smoke or soot. The slightest indication of smoking is the signal for either turning the light down or retrimming. A lamp chimney is far more than a mere transparent covering to protect the flame from drafts. Its shape, from top to bottom, has to be nicely adjusted in connection with the particular burner for which it is intended, to insure complete combustion of the oil, which means a steady, smokeless flame; and it requires but the slightest interference with burner or chimney to throw the whole apparatus out of balance and give rise to the production of smoke or soot. Placing a pair of curling-tongs on top of the chimney will often interfere with the draft sufficiently to cause smoke; hence the soot on the tongs. If the tongs be held slightly above the chimney, they will be as clean after heating as before.

"Scientifically, acetylene light and kerosene lamp light are essentially the same, differing only in color value. They both emanate from flames produced by the combustion of hydrocarbon; both require nice adjustments of the air-supply in order to produce perfect combustion, *i.e.*, combustion in which no carbon is given off unconsumed; for soot, smoke, and lampblack are merely fine particles of carbon that escape unconsumed in the process of burning.

"The acetylene flame owes its greater brightness and whiter light—its two points of superiority over the oil flame—to the fact that the gas, being richer in carbon, gives a flame in which the carbon particles are thicker or nearer together, and also, since there is more carbon to burn, a higher temperature is produced, and hence the heated carbon particles, which are the source of light, give a whiter light. The acetylene flame is whiter than the lamp flame for exactly the same reason that a tungsten lamp gives a whiter light than the carbon-filament lamp.

"If 'Madame' . . . will try holding her tongs for a second in the acetylene flame, she will get a deposit of soot with a quickness and completeness that will throw the kerosene lamp quite in the shade. This fact is simply due to the cooling of the flame by the

iron tongs, causing the carbon particles to be deposited before being burned up.

"We call attention to this particular case not so much for the purpose of criticizing a particular 'ad' as to point a general moral in the production of advertising literature. The poet is allowed his license, and the fiction-writer is condoned for transgressing the laws of nature: but the 'ad'-writer has neither license or condonement, but must tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, even tho he do not tell the whole truth."

THE FUTURE OF SKY-SAILING

THAT people do not generally realize to what an extent the aeroplane movement has already grown, is asserted by the Paris correspondent of *The Automobile* (New York, December 3). On a moderate estimate, he reports, there are under construction in Paris and neighborhood not less than three hundred and fifty aeroplanes. The reason the public hears little of them is because in most cases they are experimental machines, that the designer prefers to try out in peace before bringing before the attention of the world. We are told that there are fifty orders waiting for the Wright aeroplane, which will be in the hands of well-known sportsmen next season; in addition to this, such shops as those of Voisin, Antoinette, Astra, etc., are busy on machines for French sportsmen. Many men, as, for instance, Louis Bleriot and

Melvyn Vaniman, the engineer of the Wellman balloon expedition, build quietly in their own shops, and it is not until the machine is brought out for flights that the public wakes up to the fact that something has been doing. The correspondent continues:

"It is not surprising that there is so much activity when there is in Europe alone a sum of about \$250,000 awaiting to be won for aeroplane performances. Experienced men, however, are lacking, for most of those building or buying machines are new to the game, and when they get their apparatus are unable to fly with it. To overcome this, one of the largest firms of aeroplane constructors is about to open a practical aeroplane school, in which they will be more concerned about teaching the practical handling of an aeroplane than the theories regarding its operation. Leon Delagrange, too, has turned teacher, and is prepared to show any one how to fly on an aeroplane for the sum of \$200. At the Auvours camp Wright is now completing the education of his three pupils, one of whom has already flown alone, and these three men, as soon as competent, will be used to teach the art to others.

"It is declared that next year the Chantiers Navales de France will undertake the building of Wright aeroplanes in large series for the French committee. Already an order has been given a French firm for a large series of motors on similar models to the one used by Wilbur Wright.

"One of the first machines specially built to cross the Channel from France to England is now nearing completion in the Voisin Frères shops. It is a monoplane ordered by Prince Bolatoff, a young Russian sportsman, who will equip it with a special light-weight Panhard engine of 100 horse-power. It is practically cer-

tain that an attempt will be made during the early months of 1909 to cover the twenty miles separating France from England, for apart from the various sportsmen who are desirous of accomplishing the task there are half-a-dozen firms of builders who would give much to have this powerful means of publicity. It is recognized that the sensational flight is not difficult on condition that an engine can be obtained which can be relied upon to run the necessary length of time without a falter. Up to the present it is the engine that is giving the greatest amount of trouble, few light-weight engines being capable of running long without developing weaknesses dangerous to the aviator."

On what lines is the development of the aeroplane to proceed? European aeronauts in general are of the opinion that it will develop on sporting lines, as was done by the automobile. Wilbur Wright is not of this opinion, however, and the correspondent quotes him as saying in a recent conversation:

"The flying-machine is a military proposition. It will naturally attract a certain amount of attention as a sport, but its greatest future is for use with armies. . . . I have always been of the opinion that the future of the flying-machine was in army work,

where it will largely take the place of cavalry, and where it will be an instrument with which the enemy can be constantly harassed. In the immediate future hundreds of these machines will be attached to every regiment. As a commercial proposition there is little future for the aeroplane, for it can never compete with railroads and steamships.

"There is naturally a certain amount of danger with a flying-machine, but it need not be any

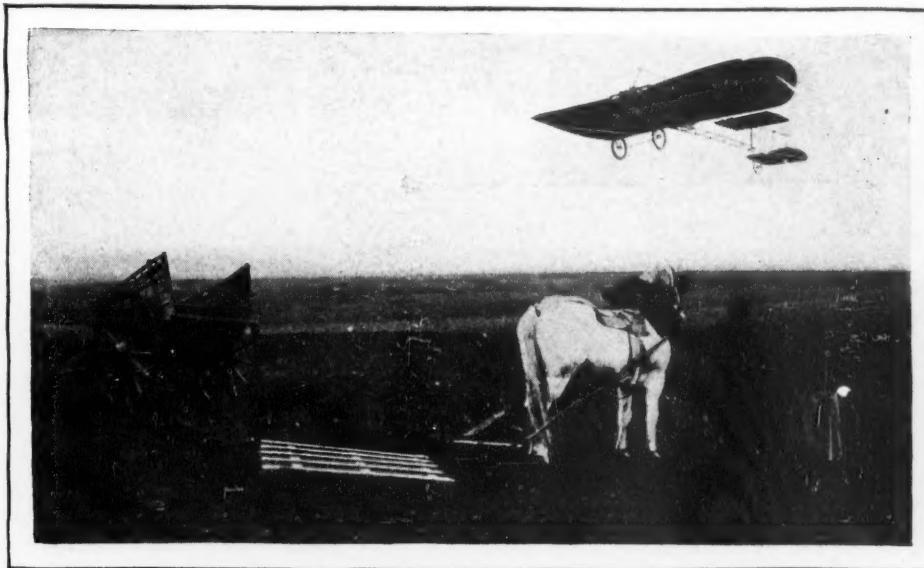
greater than on an automobile, and in my opinion it is more risky to be on the Paris streets than aloft. With my machine there is no danger from a passenger moving; as a matter of fact, I could sit on the tip of the wing and still balance the machine."

Henry Farman, perhaps the most noted aviator next to the Wrights, has this to say, according to the writer:

"During the next five years pleasure flights will become exceedingly common, especially around all holiday resorts. There will be no attempt for a long time yet to fly over towns, or over mountain ranges, for journeys with two or three passengers and for distances up to two hundred miles the aeroplane is the coming mode of locomotion. Trips across the English Channel are not likely to be undertaken just yet, for altho greater distances than this have been covered, there is so much risk that the journey is not worth attempting.

"By reason of its development as a sport, the aeroplane is bound to have a very serious influence on the automobile. Certainly long-distance touring with costly, high-powered cars will fall off in popularity at a very early date."

Mr. Levavasseur, designer of the Antoinette light-weight engine and builder of numerous successful aeroplanes, has a different view of the future of the flying-machine. In his opinion, in five years the aeroplane industry will be more important than the automobile industry is at present. In this period, he says, the aeroplane will have reached its maximum of development, and large passenger machines will be common. The future, he thinks,



AN AEROPLANE PASSING OVER A FARM IN FRANCE.

Louis Bleriot on his trip from Cantry to Ortenay and return.

is entirely with the large aeroplane; and he believes that we are making a mistake at present by building light and small machines, since large ones are likely to be much more successful.

ILLUSIONS OF A PASSING CAR

UNDER this heading, in *The Autocar* (London, November 21), Charles F. Street notes and explains the fact that at night a moving wheel frequently appears to revolve abnormally, at times going too slowly, again appearing to stop, and still again seeming to turn backward. Under similar conditions, if a walking-stick be twirled in the hand, a series of distinct images will be observed at intervals, their distance apart depending upon the speed of whirling. We read:

"These illusions are only obtainable in the light emitted from an electric lamp supplied with alternating current. The alternating current . . . changes its direction, in some cases forty times per second, and in others as many as ninety times per second."

"In order that the current may change its direction, there must be an instant in every reversal when there is a momentary but entire cessation of the current, and this cessation necessarily affects the emitted light in the form of a very short flicker."

"Owing to a peculiar property of the human eye, these cessations of

SUCCESSION IMAGES THAT MAKE A WHEEL SEEM TO REVOLVE BACKWARD.

the light, when the eye is viewing any fixed object, are not noticeable.

"In the case of the moving walking-stick, an impression is gained as to the position of the stick at an instant of maximum illumination. This impression is retained by the eye, and the various positions occupied by the stick during the period of less bright light are not appreciated.

"Suppose that a wheel is under observation, and that an impression is formed in accordance with the position of the spokes, and that the view is then obstructed for a time, during which period of obstruction the wheel, having ten spokes, say, is turned through one-tenth of a revolution.

"If the obstruction referred to be removed, and another observation of the wheel be made, there would be absolutely no evidence that the wheel had been turned at all, the spokes being all alike in appearance, and now occupying a similar position as before.

"This is exactly what happens when a wheel is viewed in an artificial light supplied with alternating current. . . . Therefore if the speed of a wheel be such that the spokes occupy the same relative position to the car every time the light reaches its maximum value, the sensation gained with regard to the movement of the wheel is that it is not revolving at all, and this speed can be defined as synchronous speed."

If the wheel is revolving at a speed slightly less than synchronous, then the first impression of the spokes is as shown in the figure by the full lines, and the next is obtained when the spokes are in some such position as shown dotted behind the first. The wheel thus appears to revolve backward—the jumps from one position to the other being unnoticed. If the speed be greater than synchronous, the spokes appear a little further ahead each time, and the wheel appears to be moving slowly forward.

"Another illusion is obtained by watching the wheels of a passing car through a length of vertical railings and situated at a distance of, say, ten yards from the observer. Such a view is almost unique in demonstrating the well-known fact that the top of a rolling wheel moves at twice the speed of the center of the wheel, and

infinitely faster than the bottom of the wheel, both relative to the earth. The bottom of a rolling wheel is not moving at all relative to the earth, as it is in contact with it. . . . In watching a rolling wheel through a length of railings . . . the wheel appears to be built up of spokes which are very thick and blurred when at the vertical position above the wheel center, and which gradually diminish as they reach the vertical position below the wheel center. This peculiar alteration in the appearance of the spokes is due to the fact that their speed relative to the railings is greater at the top of the wheel than at any other point, and the speed of that portion of the tire actually in contact with the ground is nothing. The next point which will be observed in this connection is that these virtual spokes of varying thickness appear in some cases to revolve backward, in others forward, and sometimes not at all. They behave, in fact, in the same manner as the spokes of the wheel in the case of the alternating-current lighting already referred to.

"The direction in which this wheel appears to revolve depends upon the relative dimensions of the fence, rails, and the gaps between them, the diameter and number of spokes of the wheel, and the distance of the observer and observed wheel on each side of the fence. In any case, if from a certain position of observation the wheels appear to be revolving forward, then by retiring from the fence a point can be found from which the wheels appear to be not revolving, and retiring still further the wheels will appear to be revolving backward. This, again, is a case in which the movement of the wheels is unconsciously gaged by the position of the spokes as they appear through each successive gap between the uprights in the railings."

WIRELESS CONTROL OF MACHINERY

THE problem of controlling machinery by electric waves has been satisfactorily solved so far as the construction and operation of the necessary apparatus is concerned. The radius of action is small at present, and the attention of the inventors must now be focused on this part of the question. The latest apparatus devised for this purpose is apparently that constructed by two engineers of Nuremberg, Germany, Messrs. Wirth and Beck. By means of this, through the medium of electric waves, levers may be thrown forward or backward, upward or downward, steering-wheels or cocks may be turned to the right or left, and electrical apparatus may be thrown in or out of circuit—in fact, the most varied machines may be controlled from a distance without any material connection between them and the operator. Says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (New York, November 18):

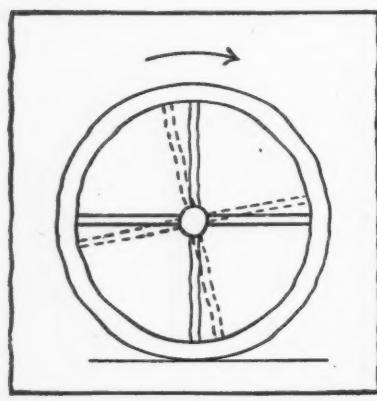
"At demonstrations recently made of this apparatus before the Nuremberg Society of Natural History and other societies the experimental table contained a plant for receiving electric waves similar to those used for wireless telegraphy, connected to the radiotelegraphic controller and the accessory apparatus actuated by the latter.

"In another room was installed a radiotelegraphic sending apparatus susceptible of being tuned up to the receiver, and actuated by electromagnetic waves from the apparatus installed on the experimental table. No connecting wires were provided between the sending and receiving apparatus.

"Whenever a lever connected with the sending apparatus was adjusted to various positions the apparatus corresponding to these was actuated. A number of electric lamps were thus lighted in any order desired, or in groups, and a small steam-engine was started, reversed, or stopped, while electric bells and motors were actuated, powder-mines exploded, and a revolver fired rapidly.

"While torpedoes can be employed so far only over small distances, it is claimed that it will now be feasible to provide them with a far greater driving power, thus directing them toward their goal with safety and from many miles distance.

"Land and sea mines have frequently been exploded by electricity transmitted by extensive cables between the operator and each of the mines. The same operation can now be effected through electric waves, that is, by wireless means, provision being made so that only the mine in question is exploded. This firing of mines through electric waves is likely to be adopted advantageously by several branches of industrial activity."



RECOGNITION BY ODOR

THE sense of smell in most human beings may be regarded as atrophied—it can hardly be called undeveloped, because generally the lower the status of a race, the better the development of the sense. We are certain, for instance, that every person exhales a recognizable, individual odor; but not because we can ourselves recognize it, except in isolated cases. We know it because we see that animals, like the dog, detect and recognize it under almost impossible conditions. Where the odor is very different from our own, as in the case of alien races, we can usually detect it, but we are then apt to think that the possession of such an odor is peculiar to those races, and that we ourselves have none; whereas the fact is that to the other races we seem to possess it as powerfully as they do to us. In a recent number of *La Nature* (Paris) the following interesting facts are given. The writer notices in the first place a discussion in *La Chronique Médicale*, a French medical journal, of the question whether the English have a special odor by which they may be recognized. He says:

"I really do not know whether our neighbors on the other side of the Channel have a special odor by which they may be recognized as they step from steamer to train, altho this has been asserted by some. Probably all people who have been taking a sea voyage, especially in foggy, windy, or rainy weather, have their clothing impregnated with an indefinable odor, which certainly does not belong exclusively to the English.

"It is certain, however, that every individual, in every nation, has his own personal odor, more or less pronounced in different subjects, but always existent. It is very marked when two different races come into contact. The negro and the yellow races have for the European quite a characteristic odor, which affects our olfactories more or less disagreeably. The reverse is also true; the white races exhale a perfume that is not at all pleasant to the Asiatic sense of smell. Negroes and Chinese say that the white man has the odor of death—a heavy, flat smell. . . . According to Hervé and other anthropologists, negroes have a most marked odor, that of the goat. . . . Dr. Matignon says that the Oriental countries have so characteristic an odor that one of his friends, for several years in the Foreign Affairs office, asserted that when he was in the Minister's private office he could always tell of the arrival of a dispatch-box from Peking or Tokyo, solely by its odor.

"Besides this racial odor there is an individual odor, scarcely or not at all appreciable in some persons, very pronounced in others. No matter how slight it is, a dog will recognize it and follow it."

After describing some of the popular traditions that ascribe to the saints delightful odors such as those of roses or lilies, and to sorcerers diabolic odors of sulfur or of burning flesh, the writer goes on:

"Without dwelling longer on legends, we may assert that red-haired persons have especially strong odors. . . . People with dark pigment, or brunettes, have an odor different from that of blondes. . . . The personal odor varies in quality and intensity with the hour of the day, with the moral condition of the subject, with the state of his nervous system, with the thousand-and-one variable conditions of daily life. Hysterical persons have often an odor of violets and this odor changes if a different modality enters their psychic or physical state.

"To what is this personal odor due? Many observers believe that it comes simply from the costume. This is often the case; but there is an odor altogether independent of dress, for with negroes, Hindus, and Japanese runners, whose dress is slight, the odor is strong. There is evidently some special modification of the perspiration and the cutaneous secretions by the general condition of the subject; it may become more active under the influence of light and of excitement of all kinds. The odor exhaled by the sick, especially in certain diseases, is sometimes most characteristic, but in general it is not agreeable.

"Why have certain human beings an agreeable odor? I do not think that physiologists have ever found a plausible reason. It is true that these odors, whether good or bad, are not in most cases well developed, and that consequently they are perceptible only to a small number of persons; but they do exist in every individ-

ual; the scent of his master which the dog follows for long distances and over numerous obstacles is a proof of this. If we do not perceive, except under special conditions, the odor exhaled by our own species, we must attribute it to the imperfection of our sense of smell. The savage . . . is infinitely our superior from this point of view. Some blind persons acquire, along with delicacy of touch, a more subtle sense of smell than the normal. Happy are they when the surrounding odors are agreeable; but this is not ordinarily the case. For the majority of human beings most odors are matters of indifference, since they do not perceive them; and I do not think that we ought to envy the perfect sense of smell of our friend the dog."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN IMPOSSIBLE GUN

THE inventors of "guns" to be operated wholly by electromagnetic attraction are not yet weary. The daily press announce, at periodical intervals, the appearance of a device of this nature, often with sensational predictions of the wonders it is to bring about. These inventions are sometimes on paper and sometimes in the form of working models, from which the performances to be expected of the full-size gun are wrongly deduced. The guns all depend on the fact that a soft-iron core is forcibly attracted into a coil of wire through which a current is passing. If the coil be made very long, and switches are so arranged that the current is turned on just ahead of the iron core and turned off behind it, the iron will be attracted with uniform force and will gain in velocity as it traverses the length of the coil. The theory is that this velocity, by making the coil long enough, may be made equal to that of a projectile from a powder-gun. In commenting on a recent scheme of this kind, *The Electrical World* (New York, December 5) shows that this would require an impossible expenditure of energy. Says this paper:

"On account of the weight of an electromagnetic gun, it would necessarily be of the stationary type. Therefore, the principles involved will be applied to the case of a 6-inch sea-coast gun of the 1905 model. The projectile in this gun has a weight of 106 pounds, a travel of 256 inches within the bore, and leaves the muzzle with a velocity of 2,900 feet per second. The kinetic energy stored in the moving projectile as it starts its free flight is, therefore, 13,875,000 foot-pounds. This energy is acquired during 0.014 second, the time of travel within the bore. Thus the average rate of acquisition of energy is 970,000,000 foot-pounds per second. The average power during this small interval of time is, therefore, 1,750,000 horse-power. It is thus evident that for the operation of a single 6 inch gun of modern type there would be required a generating-station capable of supplying energy at the instantaneous rate of 1,750,000 horse-power, or about 1,360,000 kilowatts—a value equal to more than one-third of the total available power of Niagara Falls. . . . One appears, therefore, justified in concluding that the operation of a gun electromagnetically is commercially quite impracticable.

"Furthermore, certain serious technical limitations would be encountered in the design of an electromagnetic gun. In the case cited above, the acceleration within the gun is 207,000 feet per second per second. Since the weight of the moving mass is 106 pounds, the required accelerating force is 683,000 pounds. The maximum area over which the accelerating force would be exerted is 28 square inches, so that the minimum force is 24,300 pounds per square inch, or 1,700 kilograms per square centimeter. In order to produce this force magnetically the minimum flux density would have to be 200,000 lines per square centimeter. The impossibility of employing such a density will be appreciated when it is recalled that soft iron is well saturated at 10,000 lines per square centimeter. If use were made of the latter density, and with it sufficient rapidity of magnetization could be secured for operating a gun, the acceleration would be only 500 feet per second per second, instead of 207,000 feet per second per second required to give the muzzle velocity of 2,900 feet per second. The cast-iron gun of past ages with the powder-factory as a source of energy would be decidedly cheaper, more convenient, and much more deadly than the electromagnetic gun with its colossal electric power-house adjunct."

CARD PRIZES DEFENDED

IT seems very generally believed by Christian people that the giving of prizes at card-parties is wrong. But such a view is not held by the editor of *The Living Church* (Milwaukee). Instead of that he engages in a sturdy defense of the practise, at the same time expressing his astonishment at the report that the Post-office Department will rule that "card-parties at which prizes are offered to the winners are to be construed as gambling and the invitations to them to be unmailable." Many will find his logic surprizing. The idea that playing cards for prizes is gambling is, he thinks, absurd in itself, and furthermore, "the confusion of thought which leads to it must greatly hamper those Christian workers who are trying to drive gambling out of communities in which the vice has become entrenched." That the Post-office Department should be "so unfortunate as to fail to distinguish between innocent card-playing and gambling" seems to him likely to result in an "enormous impetus to the latter on the ground that it is officially certified to stand on the same plane with the former." The writer goes on to distinguish:

"The essence of gambling is not, as is sometimes said, the fact of receiving 'something for nothing.' If it were, the receipt of every gift made in the true spirit of giving would be an act of gambling. The free gift of Jesus Christ to the world is the pattern which impels us to give gifts to each other, and Christmas time is a poor time in which to suggest that the act of giving, which necessarily involves the act of receiving the gift, is intrinsically wrong.

"To give a prize is to offer a gift under conditions which involve some degree of a contest as to the recipient; the giver divests himself of his natural right to choose the recipient of his gift, and instead, formulates conditions upon which it shall be given. A prize for attendance or for proficiency at Sunday- or day-school rests ethically upon precisely the same plane as a prize for the winner at cards. If the Government intends to penalize one sort of prize-giving, it must logically penalize every other sort.

"The essence of gambling is in the attempt, through covetousness, to secure from another that which the other does not offer as a free gift. A lottery is an indirect form of gambling, in which the 'prize' is of such value as to inspire covetousness and the contest for it a direct challenge to that sin. The purchase of a lottery ticket, or a 'chance,' is an attempt to secure a valuable article for oneself with the assistance of money payments from other people such as are not intended as gifts. It involves a willingness to win by means of the losses of other people. There are no 'prizes' in a lottery; there is the sale of an article denominated a 'prize,' in which many join to pay an extravagant purchase price, but only one receives that which all jointly have purchased.

"But the prize offered by a hostess to the winner at a card contest involves none of these principles. The hostess is not competing for the prize against her guests; it is her free-will gift, in which the only element of uncertainty is as to the recipient. And it does not involve the principle of the lottery, for the prize is not won by means of the losses of other people. It is not purchased; there is no loser who has made an investment in the hope of winning a thousandfold more than he invested; it is a transaction in which no party has been injured, and in which the impelling motive has been, not covetousness, but mental relaxation. The prize is the expression of good-will on the part of the hostess to all her guests alike, all of whom are treated equally."

The writer of the editorial here quoted does see some shades in the card-playing practise. He admits that "there are, of course, abnormal players, abnormal card-parties, and abnormal prizes."

There are also conditions attending such gatherings that are reprehensible. Thus:

"To offer a prize of such relative intrinsic value as to afford a temptation to covetousness is both the height of vulgarity and a temptation of others to sin. To throw one's whole soul into playing, to seek to win regardless of everything, to lose one's temper at what may be unfortunate plays of others, to neglect duties in order that one may play—these are to make of card-playing a sin. If one can not play temperately and recollectedly, he should 'touch not, taste not, handle not,' precisely as any other intemperate desire should impel one to total abstinence from that which proves too great a temptation for him. And there are individuals and groups in society whose obvious covetousness of the prize, or whose corrupt methods in seeking to win, have wisely impelled high-minded Christian men and women either to decline to receive a prize when playing with them, or, in extreme cases, to refuse to play in such groups. These are the abnormalities of card-playing, the exceptional conditions which require exceptional treatment."

A SUNDAY-EVENING PAPER



FREDERIC COOK MOREHOUSE,

The editor of *The Living Church*, who in defending prizes for card-parties, criticizes the attitude of the post-office department toward them.

average Sunday paper is appalling and objectionable." The character of the paper is thus further indicated:

"On week-days the Stock Exchange and the markets and the courts furnish a considerable percentage of news. They are active features which lend themselves with unfailing regularity to the make-up of a daily newspaper. On Sunday we shall get no news of this kind, but another kind of activity may well take its place, the activity of the religious workers, the religious teachers. Church news and church happenings—sermons from the pulpit and the general religious uplift as it manifests itself in various ways should in the nature of the case furnish to a Sunday afternoon newspaper as valuable a class of news—more valuable it may well be—than that of the week-day marts of trade."

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia) looks with some dismay on the venture. So far this is the only comment we have noticed in the religious press. *The Recorder* expresses its position in these words:

"After characterizing the other newspapers as 'monstrosities,' Mr. Munsey declares that 'readers have more time on Sunday night for reading than on Sunday morning, and are in a better mood for reading. In fact, they have more time for reading on Sunday night than on any other night in the week.' We greatly deplore this new venture. Sunday is desecrated more than enough now, and this new venture, if it succeeds, will simply help in the downward course. We deplore this not merely on account of the Sunday labor the issuance of this paper will entail, but also on behalf of the reading public, whose time on Sunday evening could be so

much more profitably employed than in scanning the columns of even a twenty-page paper. The Sunday newspaper, with its numerous advertisements, is one of the most materializing influences in our national life. We are utterly opposed to the Sunday newspaper at any hour of the day, and deeply deplore this new effort, which can not but assist the secularization of the sacred day."

A MOHAMMEDAN'S TESTIMONY

CHRISTIANITY receives so many criticisms in the house of its friends that the testimony of one outside the door is of interest. The following rather remarkable story is told by *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia) about a young Turk who not long ago came to New York on a visit. He was the son of a wealthy merchant from the interior of Turkey and had never previously been farther from home than Constantinople. He was a man of education, able to speak several languages, English among them. The story as presented in the Baptist journal runs in this wise:

"The father had dealings with a New-York firm, and the son became the guest of the head of the firm. He was shown the sights of the city, its lofty buildings, its parks, its great engineering achievements, its art-galleries and public works—all the things that would interest a man new not only to New York, but to Western civilization. On Friday the young man found the only mosque the city holds, and worshiped there. When Sunday came, his host invited him to accompany the family to their church, but, with protestations of appreciation, the invitation was declined as contrary to all his training. The son of the host suggested that he might enjoy seeing some of the charitable institutions of the city, particularly a hospital in which he and his father were interested. The suggestion was eagerly taken up, and the young Turk asked whether it were true, as he had heard, that, when all the Christians who needed attention were cared for, Jews and even Mohammedans might be admitted to these Christian hospitals. It seemed incredible, but he had heard that it was so. His guide told him that he did not have it exactly right, and when he was about to explain farther, he was interrupted by his friend saying that he 'had thought it too good to be true, but that he was sorry to have his illusion spoiled.' Then he was told that the truth was that men were received without even asking them their faith, and that Christian, Jew, and Turk were given equal care on the simple basis of their need. It seemed more than was believable, so contrary to all of his experience.

"He was told that at that time there were several Arabs and a Turk in the wards, and express a desire to see them. After being shown through the receiving-wards, and the operating-room, and after having the working of the institution explained in all its details, he talked awhile to the Arabs, and then was led to the solitary Turk, who had been injured in an accident. The two at once became so animated in their conversation that the attendant nurse feared for the result to her patient, when the visitor turned to her and said, 'He tells me you are an angel, Nurse! That you have done for him, Turk tho he is, all that could be done, and shown him kindness and sympathy that he can not understand. He can not say enough of the treatment that he has received. I too want to thank you for it.'

"They left the hospital—the Turk too much overcome by what he had seen for words. Then, as they stood on the pavement, just outside the great entrance of the institution, the visitor, in Oriental fashion, spread his hands to heaven and prayed such a prayer for blessings on the Christians as his host had never heard. In language and fervor, in beauty of petition, in acknowledgment of what he had seen, in the calling-down of blessings on the followers of what had been a hated faith, the prayer was a marvel to the man who listened."

A CATHOLIC DISCLAIMER—Upon the basis that it would not be a good thing for the Catholic Church, one of its journals disclaims the wish to have a Catholic President. It is *The Catholic Union and Times*, of Buffalo, that speaks in this way, adding that a Catholic President would be so "cabined, cribbed, and confined"

that he would dare not show the Church consideration, "and besides she wants only fair play and an open field." Further:

"Catholics themselves would, of course, be proud of one of their faith ascending to the highest office on earth outside the papacy, and one man's ambition would be happily reached, but, all this granted, there would be no gain for religion along any line that we can see. We are not so optimistic as the Archbishop (of St. Paul) in believing that the American people would not discriminate against a Catholic. We believe that his Grace is mistaking the objective for the subjective—giving the roseate color of his generous and charitable mind to the land he loves. The next thing to Christ, in fact, one with Christ, is his truth, and since the world crucified Christ and can reach him no more, it every day delights to maim or murder his Christian principles. The men who advocate them will ever be maligned, and will ever be denied the offices that the world has for its votaries. This is in the very nature of things, as sacrifice must mark the true life of a follower of the sacrificed, and one of the things that a Catholic gentleman must sacrifice is the ambition to be President. In the minds of the ignorant, and they are the many, it would beget a spirit that would lead all hell forth to create turmoil and confusion in our present quiet civilization. No, we believe in leaving well enough alone, and that the religion we love and venerate would not be benefited, but on the contrary injured in its progress by having as President one of the many fit Catholic men to grace the excellence of the station."

SURRENDER OF OLD PROTESTANT POSITIONS

PROFESSOR GAIRDNER'S new work on the Protestant Reformation in England shows, says *The Sacred Heart Review* (Rom. Cath., Boston) that "the chief points of attack on the Catholic Church in England have been abandoned under the leadership of one of our sanest Protestant scholars." James Gairdner has made a specialty of the reign of Henry VIII., having been employed since 1879 in producing the official "Calendar of the Letters and Papers" of that monarch. There is, says *The Athenaeum* (London), "no living writer more thoroughly equipped for producing a trustworthy work on Lollardry and the English Reformation" than he. The Protestant views concerning the causes of the Reformation which Dr. Gairdner's book seems to controvert are stated by *The Sacred Heart Review* in this form:

"1. The moral corruption of the monasteries compelled the State to suppress them. 2. Rome, having withheld the Bible from the people, the Reformers desired to give every one, in the vernacular, the pure and unadulterated Word of God. 3. After centuries of effort Rome had succeeded in fastening its yoke on the neck of King and people, until, by the superhuman efforts of the King, supported by Parliament and Convocation, the Pope was dethroned, and in his place and office Henry VIII. was installed. 4. This change in the Constitution of the State and of the Church was simply the realization of what Wycliffe and the early Lollards tried to accomplish. These are the four chief points Professor Gairdner treats in his two recent volumes, and, altho a Protestant, he makes it plain that history disproves each one of these four contentions."

Having formulated these points as "the four Protestant contentions," *The Sacred Heart Review* culls from *The Athenaeum's* account of Dr. Gairdner's book an answer to each. As to the historian's treatment of the case of the monasteries, the writer in *The Athenaeum* observes:

"The tale of the suppression of the monasteries is set forth with much freshness and perspicuity. The character of those 'two upstart tools of Cromwell,' Legh and Layton, is once again exposed, and the falsity of their 'Comporta' scandals is made clear in a masterly style. Now that the one man in all England who has the whole of the facts bearing upon these reports at his fingers' ends, has spoken with such deliberation on this question, no decent writer, however stanchly antipapist in his convictions, ought to

cite Legh or Layton to substantiate tales of the vicious life of the monks."

The second "contention of popular Protestantism" that the Reformation was instituted to give the Bible to the people is treated thus:

"To many people the most interesting and enlightening part of these volumes will be the chapters comprised under the heading 'The Reign of the English Bible.' It will surprise some to learn of the extensive commentaries in the way of glosses, annotations, or prefaces, as well as corrupt renderings, that appeared in the translations of Holy Writ made by Tyndale, and other divines of the sixteenth century. Dr. Gairdner's careful statements on all these points should be weighed against the charges of the chronicler Hall and others, of trying in every way to check the spread of the Scriptures. Dr. Gairdner produces evidence that Henry VIII., with the assistance of Cranmer alone among the bishops, did his best in underhand ways to crush all attempts at an honest translation, and to the end of his reign succeeding in thrusting on the clergy polemical translations by Tyndale and Coverdale, which Convocation had pronounced to be untrustworthy."

On the third point of the relations of the Pope and Henry VIII. *The Athenæum* gives Gairdner's comment as follows:

"Dr. Gairdner ventures at the outset to call in question Creighton's statement that the Reformation was 'a great national revolution which found expression in the resolute assertion on the part of England of its national independence.' He also objects to the verdict of the same scholar that there never was a time in England when papal authority was not resented, and does not regard the final act of repudiation of that authority as the natural result of a long series of acts tending in that direction from the earliest times.

"He holds that there was no general dislike of Roman jurisdiction in Church matters before the day when Roman jurisdiction was abolished by Parliament to please Henry VIII. He fails to find any evidence against the supposed antagonistic feeling in the vast amount of correspondence on religious and political matters which took place in the twenty years before the formal repudiation of papal authority in 1534. Rome could not, he thinks, have continued to exercise her spiritual power except through the willing obedience of Englishmen in general. It was the power that exercised considerable control over secular tyranny, and this was the secret of the wonderful popularity of the Canterbury pilgrimage for centuries. St. Thomas, of Canterbury, resisted his sovereign in the attempt to interfere with the claims of the papal Church: 'For that cause, and no other,' says Gairdner, 'he had died; and for that cause, and no other, pilgrims who went to visit his tomb regarded him as a saint. It was only after an able and despotic king had proved himself stronger than the spiritual power of Rome that the people of England were divorced from their Roman allegiance; and there is abundant evidence that they were divorced from it against their will.'

The point involving the claim that Wycliffe and the Lollards were the forerunners of the Reformation, a contention supported by the late Bishop Creighton, is presented in Dr. Gairdner's version in these words:

"The political aspect of the Reformation, so far as it was a revolt against Roman jurisdiction, was, in the opinion of Dr. Gairdner, brought about far more by the headstrong action of Henry VIII., and his council, for reasons which were in the main unworthy, than by any express wish of the English people. Here again Dr. Gairdner finds himself to some extent at issue with the generally received popular theory that this theological revolution (the Reformation) is to be traced back to the teaching of Wycliffe and the Lollards who followed him. He points out that tho there is much in the teachings of Wycliffe with which the ordinary run of Protestants are in accord, there is much else with which they could not possibly sympathize. That part of his teaching which won eventually Henry VIII.'s half-hearted support of Lollardy was his assertion that a king was the highest of all earthly authorities, and had a perfect right to take the temporal endowments of the Church when he thought fit."

The Sacred Heart Review thinks some credit for the "change of position" here evidenced should go to Catholic scholars, and adds:

"But, passing over claims of this nature and dealing with Protestant writers alone, we believe that the credit is not due entirely nor even chiefly to Dr. Gairdner. Samuel R. Maitland, by his essays on the 'Dark Ages' proving the general use of the Sacred Scriptures during these ages; F. W. Maitland, by his learned essays on 'Roman Catholic Canon Law in England' which first appeared in *The English Historical Review*, and by his 'History of English Law' in collaboration with Sir Frederick Pollock, made it absolutely necessary for Gairdner and other conscientious scholars to change their views on English ecclesiastical history. What a change has taken place in the English Protestant world since Bishop Stubb's comparatively recent day, of whose historical work *The Athenæum* said two years ago that it was 'often false, trivial, or disappointing.' Even Bishop Creighton, who belongs really to our own day, whose learning and fairness Protestant scholars, including even our own Mr. Starbuck, never tire of praising, is now relegated by Gairdner to the learner's bench. When, it may be asked, may we expect some glimmering of this new knowledge to reach the shores of the United States, the 'most learned and truth-loving country in the world'? Our daily papers have book-review departments; why can we never see in them books worth while reading? . . . After such testimony from such an eminent historian as Gairdner, we should, at least, never hear again from our Episcopal friend of *Fond du Lac* dreary essays about 'the continuity of the English Church or the usurpation of Rome.' At any rate no 'decent writer,' in the words of *The Athenæum*, will now repeat the slanders against the monks, or claim that the Bible was given to England by Wycliffe and Tyndale, or deny that the Pope fostered civil and religious liberty, or that he was revered by England as the Vicar of Christ."

WHY UNION CHURCHES FAIL

CRITICISM of the church-union idea is found in *The Religious Telescope* (United Brethren, Dayton, Ohio), on the ground that it is ultimately a cause of contention. This journal sees church union only as a valuable temporary expedient, chiefly in frontier districts, where the Christians are comparatively few in number, and the amount of money available for church-building purposes is small. This paper, implying familiarity with the tests of experience, writes on this subject:

"The union idea traveled from East to West, keeping itself on the frontier of settlement. As population increased, and money became more plentiful, and one part of the union grew stronger than the other, the very fact of a church owned by many denominations and by none at all was an occasion for difficulty. This need not have been so, but that is the history in nine cases out of ten, so far as our knowledge goes.

"Such a church is independent and is subject to local management. It does not have even the good influence of that larger fellowship which exists in a denomination where all the local churches are independent. The fruitage of such a church may look well for a few years, but it does not continue in any way to be compared with that which arises from a church which is planted by some denomination and is loyal to it.

"The local union church has a very little interest in anything outside of itself. In the great world movements it does not participate. The whole scheme, tho having a noble purpose in the minds of many who favor it, tends toward selfishness rather than that broad sympathy which is as far-reaching as the world. Whenever a man advocates a union church, we may be pretty certain that he does not know the history of such churches or that he has little regard for the verdict of history. Perhaps he thinks that the best way for his own particular faith to survive, which is union with a vengeance.

"There is scarcely a union church in which our denomination has had a part but has been lost to us or has come entirely under United-Brethren control. Both the career and the character of union churches convince us that they are not to be advocated except as a temporary arrangement till some general church, with force behind it, can man the enterprise. An undue multiplication of churches in town or village is evil; but this condition does not keep one-tenth as many men out of the kingdom as a union church which stands for everything in general and nothing in particular."

MR. JAMES'S ESCAPE

MR. HENRY JAMES has presented in fiction many Americans undergoing various reactions in the European environment; now he gives us one who comes home after a thirty years' absence. The case is so nearly like his own that people will doubtless read into it something of a personal confession. His story, called "The Jolly Corner," is published in the first issue of *The English Review* (London, December), a magazine which announces itself "consecrated to the arts, to letters, and to ideas." His hero, *Spencer Brydon*, transplanted to New York, is beset by people who ask him what he "thinks" of everything, and he has to confess himself rather helplessly thinking of nothing but himself. During his thirty years of "Europe" "he had supposed himself, from decade to decade, to be allowing, and in the most liberal and intelligent manner, for brilliancy of change." But he actually saw that he had allowed for nothing. In the most quintessential Jamesesque his case is put in these words:

"Proportions and values were upside down; the ugly things he had expected, the ugly things of his far-away youth, when he had too promptly waked up to a sense of the ugly—these uncanny phenomena placed him rather, as it happened, under the charm; whereas the 'swagger' things, the modern, the monstrous, the famous things, those he had more particularly, like thousands of ingenuous inquirers every year, come over to see, were exactly his sources of dismay."

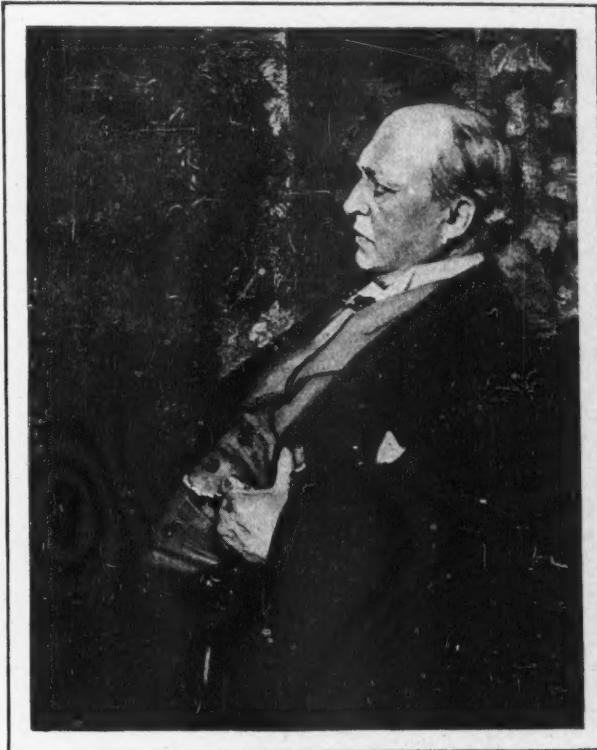
Mr. James's "dismay," it may be thought, was sufficiently express in his book "The American Scene"; but it was rather his dismay at us, a quantity in which he did not figure at all. If it is not assuming too much to say that the author's own self may be surprised in the person of his hero, we may discover what Mr. James's feeling about himself may have been by attending to the words of his hero. He is expressing his "impatience of the too flattering curiosity—among the people he met—about his appreciation of New York." The hero (in this respect unlike the author of "The American Scene") has "arrived at none at all that was socially producible," and "as for that matter of his 'thinking' (thinking the better or the worse of anything there) he was wholly taken up with one subject of thought." It is this:

"He found all things come back to the question of what he personally might have been, how he might have led his life and 'turned out,' if he had not so at the outset given it up. And confessing for the first time to the intensity within him of this absurd speculation—which but proved too, no doubt, the habit of selfishly thinking—he affirmed the impotence there of any other source of interest, any other local appeal. 'What would it have made of me, what would it have made of me? I keep forever wondering, all idiotically; as if I could possibly know! I see what it has made of dozens of others, those I meet, and it positively aches within me, to the point of exasperation, that it would have made something of me as well. Only I can't make out *what*, and the worry of it, the small rage of curiosity, never to be satisfied, brings back what I remember to have felt once or twice after judging best, for reasons, to burn some important letter unopened. I've been sorry, I've hated it—I've never known what was in the letter. You may of course say it's a trifle—!'

"I don't 'say it's a trifle,'" Miss Staverton gravely interrupted.

"She was seated by her fire, and before her, on his feet and restless, he turned to and fro between this intensity of his idea and a fitful and unseeing inspection, through his single eye-glass, of the dear little old objects on her chimneypiece. Her interruption made him for an instant look at her harder. 'I shouldn't care if you did!' he laughed, however; 'and it's only a figure, at any rate, for the way I now feel. *Not* to have followed my perverse young course—and almost in the teeth of my father's curse, as I may say; not to have kept it up so, "over there," from that day to this, without a doubt or a pang; not, above all, to have liked it, to have loved it, so much, loved it, naturally, with such an abysmal *conceit* of my own preference; some variation from *that*, I say, must have produced some different effect for my life and for my "form." I

should have stuck here—if it had been possible; and I was too young, at twenty-three, to judge, *pour deux sous*, whether it were possible. If I had waited I might have seen it was, and then I might have been, by staying here, something nearer to one of these types who have been hammered so hard and made so keen by their conditions. It isn't that I admire them so much—the question of any charm in them, or of any charm beyond that of the rank money passion exerted by their conditions *for* them, has nothing to do with the matter; it's only a question of what fantastic, yet per-



HENRY JAMES.

From a new portrait by Jacques Blanche.

Mr. James confesses in recent publications that "no fiber of his intelligence responds to the mystery" of the American business man, while in another place he seems to show that he thinks the type horrible.

factly possible, development of my own nature I may not have missed. It comes over me that I had then a strange *alter ego* deep down somewhere within me, as the full-blown flower is in the small tight bud, and that I just took the course, I just transferred him to the climate that blighted him forever.'

The story, as it develops, shows the efforts made by the hero to find his *alter ego*, and to this end he frequents, during the quiet night hours, the old deserted rooms of the house of his birth and childhood. The story goes off into the realms of the supernatural where the hero's quest is rewarded, but he doesn't like the results. The figure that meets him presents "his grizzled, bent head and white, masking hands, his queer actuality of evening dress, of dangling double eye-glass, of gleaming silk lappet and white linen, of pearl button and gold watchguard and polished shoe." The face, when he saw it, was "too hideous as *his*." "It was unknown, inconceivable, awful, disconnected from any possibility"—such an identity, he felt, "fitted his at *no* point, made its alternative monstrous." But he was a man who "had a million a year."

One wonders if the horror of a type here exprest is due to lack of comprehension. In the preface to the "subscription" edition of "The Reverberator," just published, Mr. James explains, as his reason for leaving the men out of the stories of that period, that "before the American 'business' man" he was "absolutely and irredeemably helpless." "No approach," he says, "I could make to him on his 'business side' really got near it."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEGRO EDUCATION

IT is "blatantly and bitterly" asserted that the education of the negro has not solved the race problem, says Prof. Kelley Miller, of Howard University. While practically admitting the fact he adds that "it was but a shallow philosophy that prophesied this outcome in the first place." And he asserts that "education must not be condemned as a failure because it has not accomplished results that lie outside of the sphere of its function." There are, however, certain definite results to show for the forty years of negro education, says this representative of the race, and in *The Educational Review* (New York, December) he attempts to show what they are. We read:

"In the first place it has settled for all time the negro's capacity



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THE TRAVELING SHOEMAKER.

From a painting by W. L. Taylor.

The artist here depicts a scene of colonial days when shoe-cobbling was done at home by an itinerant shoemaker.

to comprehend the rudiments, as well as the higher reaches of knowledge and apply them to the tasks of life. The race which was once denied the possession of an educational mind is thus proved to be responsive to the same intellectual stimulus as the great Aryan race. Those who affect to doubt this proposition need themselves to be pitted for their evident incapacity to grasp demonstrated truth.

"In the second place the colleges and universities have furnished the teachers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, editors, and general leaders who are now directing the activities of the negro people, and stimulating them to higher and nobler modes of life. This professional class, like the priest Melchizedek, sprang at once to place of authority and leadership, without antecedents or beginning of days. The instrumentality which in some measure helped

to fit them to their high function, performed a service rarely, if ever, equaled in the history of human betterment.

"In the third place the illiteracy of the race has been cut down to forty-five per cent., which marks the most marvelous advance in the technical elements of knowledge in the annals of human progress. It is true that the vast majority of those classed as literate have a technical rather than a practical grasp of the principles of knowledge. Of those who *can* read and write, comparatively few *do* read and write effectively, and bring this acquisition to bear upon the common tasks of life. They do not generally pass constitutional tests in Alabama, as the knowing registration officers assure us. While it is true that a mere mechanical knowledge of letters may have little immediate bearing upon practical tasks, yet its potential value is beyond calculation. It is a possession that is not destroyed, but is carried forward. Literate parents transmit their acquisition to their children, so that the current of acquired knowledge flows onward with ever-widening and deepening channel. This mystic key with twenty-six notches unlocks all the hidden secrets of the universe. It opens up newness of life. Transition of a people from illiteracy to literacy is like changing the temperature of a region from several degrees below to a few degrees above the freezing-point. The actual change may seem to be small, yet it effects a marvelous transformation in the surrounding flora and fauna. And so with a race, the transmission of the symbols of knowledge acquired by a few years' schooling thaws out the faculties frozen by centuries of ignorance, which will shortly begin to yield a new flower and fruitage."

The cost of negro education for these forty years, it is pointed out, has been a vast sum, yet it has been "utterly inadequate when counted against the task to which it has been applied." The sum has been furnished by "Northern philanthropy," "unequaled in any other domain of vicarious service," and by Southern States having "appropriated to this use a part of the public tax which the negro's industrial activities and economic position make possible." This latter is not to be interpreted as "civic charity," we are told, but the response to a "claim for equal educational facilities for the negro child" based upon "justice and equity and enlightened policy." Forty years of experience has also, it is further stated "taught certain clear lessons as to method which should not go unheeded." Chief among these is put the oversight of education by religious bodies. The denominational institutions are becoming a diminishing factor in our educational equation and "a wise coordination would obviate the waste of needless duplication." He asserts further:

"There should be called a conference of representatives of the various religious organizations and other agencies, to advise upon some comprehensive plan of articulation and coordination of work. There have been founded more colleges and universities than can be adequately maintained. The high-sounding pretensions of an institution above the level of its grade and facilities tends to discredit the whole scheme in the minds of serious and sensible men, and to give the negro youth a false notion of what education really means. This

conference might well consider the advisability of reducing the number of colleges to five or six distributed with reference to the needs of the population, and of providing faculties and facilities that would enable them to live up to the name assumed. The others might well be limited to the secondary grade, as feeders for the higher institutions or as finishing-schools of a lower order of pretension. The proper distribution of industrial schools might also claim the attention of this conference.

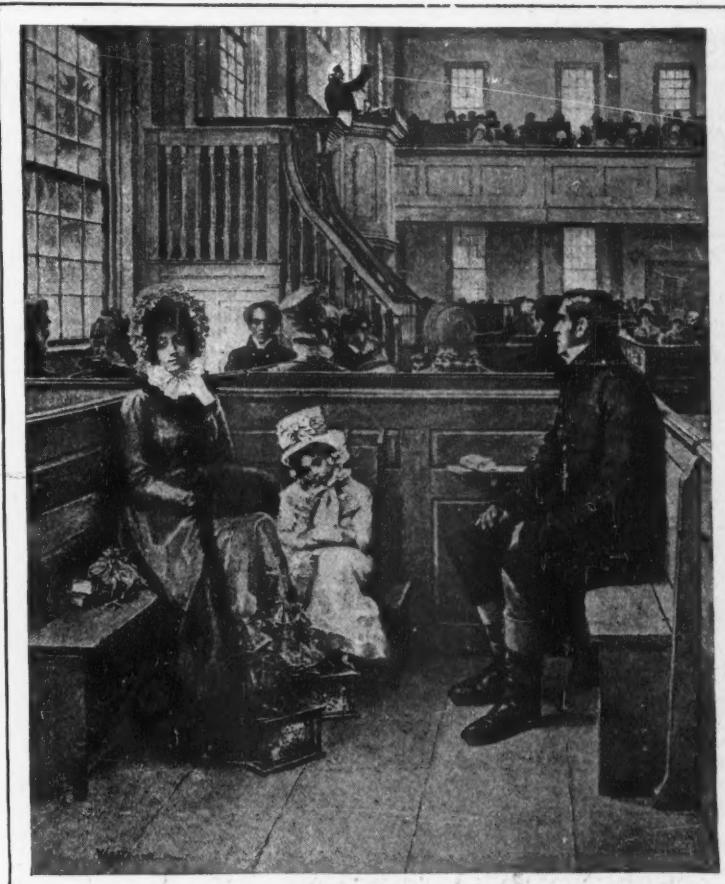
"Institutions maintained by private philanthropy were at first compelled to assume the lowest grades of instruction. But as the public schools have developed this is no longer a necessity. These institutions should relegate to the public schools all work which falls within their sphere, and confine their energies to those lines which fall beyond or at least outside of the scope of public

instruction. It is needless to say that there should be the heartiest cooperation with Southern school authorities for the betterment of the public-school system. Each Southern State should maintain a normal school, with facilities and equipment equal to the best requirements of the teaching world. The teacher is an agent of the State. It is as much a disgrace for a sovereign State to employ incompetent teachers to enlighten its future citizens, as it would be to engage incompetent persons to conduct any other feature of its affairs."

PORTRAYING THE AMERICAN IDEAL

NO nation has ever had epic material more splendid than ours, says Miss Clara E. Laughlin; but wherein we differ from others is that "the hardy of other nations have gone forth to conquest," while "the hardy of our nation have gone forth always in the quest of home, seeking where they might do best for their children, or in their home's defense." Miss Laughlin sees her idea illustrated in a series of pictures by Mr. W. L. Taylor which have been reproduced recently in a volume named "Our Home and Country." This artist, she asserts, "has done more to reflect the American ideal, especially as exprest in the American home, than any other artist America has ever produced." His aim has been "fidelity to familiar things instead of far-seeking after things foreign and strange." Painters have been slow, she thinks, to recognize the pictorial quality of American life. But Mr. Taylor, whose work is described in the Chicago *Interior* (December 10), found out "what manner of pictures the American public will take to its heart and to its homes with the greatest eagerness and the most affectionate appreciation." His work, serialized in "a magazine of enormous circulation among the 'mass of Americans,'" began and developed in this way:

"In 1898 Mr. Taylor made a picture to illustrate Longfellow's 'The Hanging of the Crane.' It was a simple thing: just a suggestion of mantelpiece, all but lost in the shadow, and a corner of brick chimney-place, all alight with the leaping flames; above the



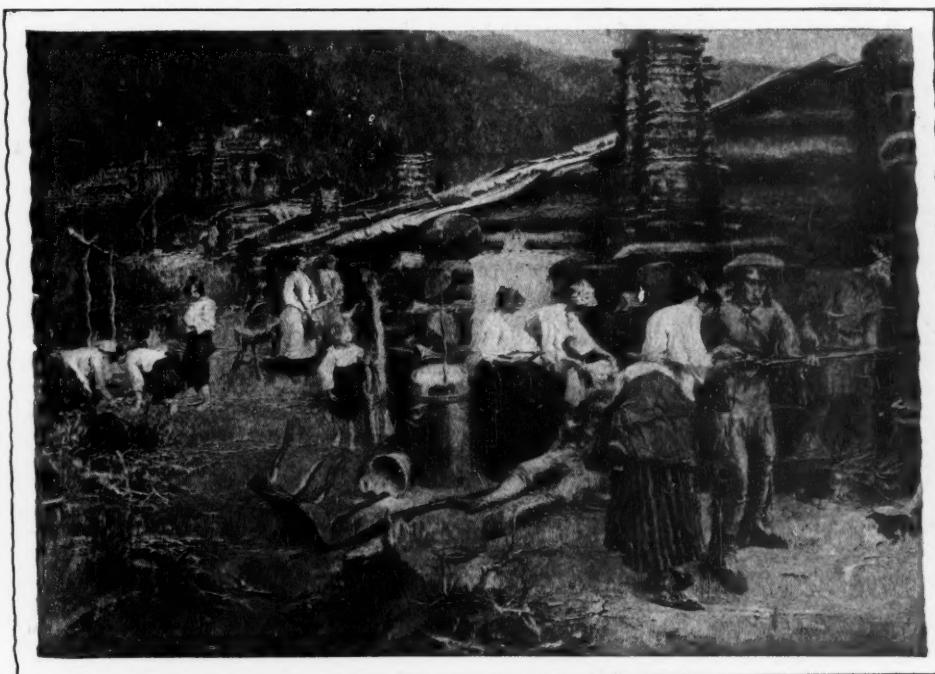
From "Our Home and Country," by permission of Moffat, Yard & Co. Copyrighted, 1900, by The Curtis Publishing Co.

WINTER SERVICE AT CHURCH.

By the construction of these interiors, Mr. Taylor seems to show us that early days were considerably less democratic than ours.

fire, a crane, new-hung; beside the fire, in an ingle-nook, two—"the great, forgotten world outside"; inside the firelight and love-light. Instantly, to every heart, the beautiful picture made its appeal. It was a new household, finding 'its place among the myriad homes of earth.' To every one to whom it did not speak in memories it spoke in hopes. Everybody loved it and wanted it.

Encouraged by this great success Mr. Taylor painted more Longfellow pictures: 'Priscilla and John Alden'; 'Hiawatha and Minnehaha'; 'The Village Blacksmith'; 'The Children's Hour'; 'The Building of the Ship.' Next he turned his attention to some homely, characteristic phases that the poets have overlooked. He painted a picture of 'The Traveling Shoemaker,' who used to go from house to house, from village to village. In the great kitchens where the home life centered, where the housewife and her daughters baked and brewed and spun and wove, the shoemaker sat and stitched and pegged until he had everybody shod. And while he worked he told tales he had gathered in his rounds. He was the troubadour of eighteenth-century New England. About the same time Mr. Taylor pictured 'A Winter Service at Church' in the early days of the last century, when heat in churches was unknown, and women and children wore their warmest clothes and carried footstoves to keep their feet from freezing while they sat in the square, box-like pews. Another picture of that period



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Early colonial days when it was necessary to subdue the savage as well as a stubborn soil.

which Mr. Taylor did about the same time was 'The District School' where all ages got instruction. Illustrating the travel methods of those early nineteenth-century days, Mr. Taylor painted 'The Old Stage and the Turnpike,' showing the departure of a stage after leaving travelers at an inn, and the democratic conveyance of an aristocratic-looking young couple driving away in a cart—notwithstanding her Chantilly-lace cape and his white stock and 'bell beaver.' And the social life of the period Mr. Taylor pictured in 'The Barn-Raising,' when everybody came to 'help' and remained to make merry."

There is nothing as yet by this artist representing "the years of agitation in New England preceding the Civil War"; but there is a war picture, "showing a typical village scene after Lincoln's call for volunteers." Five pictures represent Southern life just before the war, giving "some idea of the grace, the dignity, the charm of that life at its best." Next—

"In point of time when they were done, we have the splendid series of frontier scenes. One of these illustrates the first intrepid 'crossing' of our hardy pioneers after the ocean crossing, when the first of them fared forth over the Alleghanies, rifle and ax in hand, symbols of their defense and their aggression, their intent to clear ground, build new homes, and hold enemies at bay. When these little companies of men, women, and children reached a place where it seemed wise to settle, they built a stockade within which they all lived, and which they had frequently to defend against the Indians."

MISERIES OF THE ACTOR'S LOT.

MR. WINTER indulges in a vehement Jeremiad against the theatrical art of our time in his new book called "Other Days." Disclaiming the tone and spirit of the "rueful veteran," he yet asserts that while "there has not been a time in the history of the American stage when the theater received so much attention as it receives now from the public and the press," there has also "not been a time when the quality of its average presentments so little deserved the respect of intellect and judicious taste." Mr. Winter sees many causes for this state of things, but he hastens to absolve the actor from a share in the blame. Indeed, he emphasizes the fact by saying that "the condemnation of the actor for the defects of the contemporary theater is unjust." His view of the cause or causes is stated herewith:

"The major causes are the prevalence of materialism, infecting all branches of thought, and of commercialism, infecting all branches of action. The public is not blameless, because public opinion and sentiment—meaning the general condition and attitude of the public mind—reacts upon those who address the public. The theatrical audience of this period is largely composed of vulgarians, who know nothing about art or literature, and who care for nothing but the solace of their common tastes and animal appetites; on that point observation of the faces and manners of the multitude would satisfy any thoughtful observer; and, because the audience is largely of this character, the theater has become precisely what it might have been expected to become when dependent on such patronage. It has passed from the hands that ought to control it—the hands either of actors who love and honor their art or of men endowed with the temperament of the actor and acquainted with his art and its needs—and, almost entirely, it has fallen into the clutches of sordid, money-grubbing tradesmen, who have degraded it into a bazaar. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States speculators have captured the industry that they call 'the Amusement Business' and have made 'a corner in theatricals.'

"A 'department-store' administration of the theater, dispensing dramatic performances precisely as vendors dispense vegetables, must, necessarily, vulgarize the vocation of the actor, dispelling its glamour of romance and making it mechanical and common. In the old theatrical days the actor, no doubt, sometimes had reason to feel that, more or less, he was 'tolerated' by 'the gentry'; but that posture of folly he could despise. In the new theatrical day he knows that his art is peddled and, in the knowledge that he is treated as a commodity, there is a sense of humiliation that

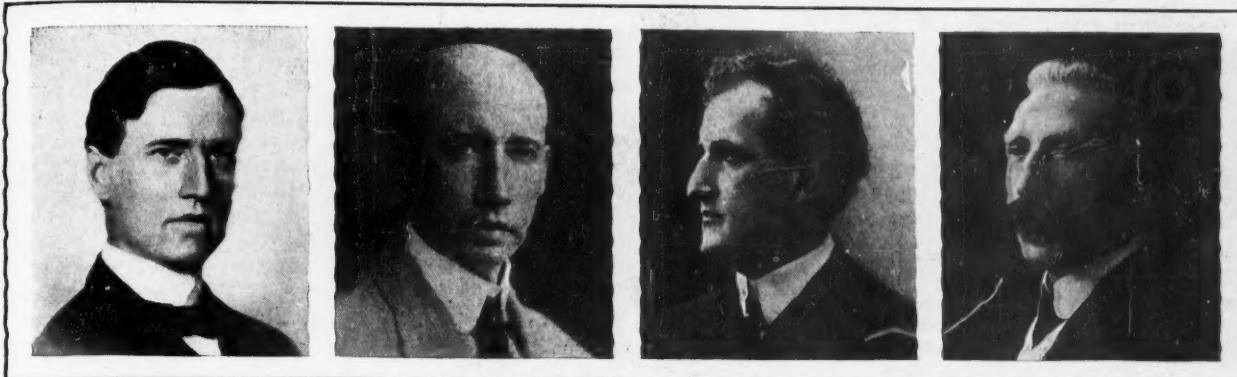
breeds indifference. Some of the acting now visible is, for that reason, about as interesting as the sawing of wood. The minor miseries of the actor's lot, are, likewise, to be taken into account. Those were always numerous; they were always impediments to good acting, and they *continue to be so*; nor does the public make any allowance for them. The boast of the contemporary manager is the opulent total of his receipts. His favorite announcement declares that 'money talks.' So it does; but, generally, it talks of avarice, sometimes of rapacious tyranny, nearly always of parsimony."

While much money is spent on the front of the house, says Mr. Winter, "but very little is spent for the comfort of the actor or in order to provide for him the facilities that would save his strength, simplify his labors, and greatly expedite him in the accomplishment of his professional effects." No theater in the country has dressing-rooms enough for a fairly numerous company; consequently there is the crowding together of possibly uncongenial people. No dressing-room has a complete set of lights of different colors such as are used on the stage; hence the actor often goes wrong in his make-up, and comes forth looking like a "hobgoblin." The old "green room" and the call boy have been abolished for the most part, forcing the actor to wait in the wings for his "cue," at the mercy of the "stage-hands," who are "under the arbitrary rule of the trade-unions." Besides these annoyances, Mr. Winter instances the conduct of the theatrical audience, "often as unseemly in character and as disastrous in effect as that of the insolent artizans." Finally there is "the distressful affliction" suffered by the actor "under the style of theatrical administration now prevalent," viz., "the restriction of his initiative, the repression of his intelligence, and the distortion of his art, by jacks in office."

It is Mr. Winter's opinion that in the art of acting "the tide reached its highest flood in the better days of Edwin Booth and Henry Irving, and that it will not again reach so high a mark." Instead of the long, laborious apprenticeship to their art served by these men, the present stage is, in the writer's view, provided with its figures in this manner:

"To-day the theatrical janitor must have 'shows' in order to keep his 'house' open. The men who dominate the theatrical field, in order that they may maintain their dominance of it, must have actors, and, as there is no other way in which to get them, they are 'made to order.' As soon as a performer shows talent that might ripen into something fine he is 'starred' and, as a rule, his development is permanently checked by that process. From that cause the stage is afflicted with a continually increasing army of performers who obtain publicity merely because of youth, animation, a little personal beauty, and an unlimited use of the lithograph and the twenty-sheet poster. Among persons who chiefly control our theater to-day there is scarcely one who is competent to judge of the merits of a play by reading it, or one who can rehearse a company, or can help actors in the development of their faculties. There are many, however, who believe themselves to be marvelous in their ability to do all those things. Most of them, it is known, are comparatively ignorant of theatrical history and of dramatic literature. More than one of them has avowed that he 'keeps a shop,' and cares nothing about the theater or the public, so long as he gains money. The late Joseph Jefferson (who had unusual opportunities to see and know) told the present writer that the method of one of the most conspicuous managers in the theater of to-day (a person who violently objects to even the slightest expression of critical judgment) is to assume the direction of a rehearsal, and then to address the company, saying: 'Come, now! Hurry up; this don't run smooth; more ginger! more ginger! don't wait for cues:' and the venerable actor added, 'I should like to see him rehearsing "Hamlet"!'

"To-day it is difficult for a young actor to obtain suitable training. The number of thoroughly trained and matured actors, capable of instructing young devotees of the stage, grows continually less. The standard of individual talent, when talent happens to exist, is not lower to-day than it was in the past; the standard of individual general education is, possibly, higher—but the standard of professional proficiency is lamentably low."



WALTER M. CHANDLER,
Author of "The Trial of Jesus from
a Lawyer's Standpoint."

JULES GUÉRIN,
Illustrator of "Egypt and its
Monuments."

DR. ROBERT MACDONALD,
Author of "Mind, Religion, and
Health."

HENRY C. SHELLEY,
Author of "Untrodden English
Ways."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Brill, George Reiter. *Rhymes of the Golden Age*. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 123. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. \$1.50.

Bruce, H. Addington. *Historic Ghosts and Ghost Hunters*. Royal 8vo, pp. 234. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. \$1.50.

This is an up-to-date ghost book. It will not yield the thrills which a perusal of Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature" so often excited. The glory of the Cock Lane Ghost, the Samuel Wesley rappings, Lord Brougham's Ghost, and all the other supernatural apparitions and phenomena of history and tradition is eclipsed by the cold-blooded theories of telepathy, thought transference, and other modern scientific hypotheses. Yet Mr. Bruce handles very gently those fond illusions of the past and relates the incidents which he discusses with a literary taste and style which makes them interesting and attractive still. In fact the whole book is interesting, and those who take it up are not likely to lay it down until they have finished it.

Cable, George W. *Kincaid's Battery*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Chandler, Walter M. *The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint*. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxxv-366, xi-406. New York: The Empire Publishing Co.

It would seem probable that nothing more exhaustive upon this topic will ever be produced, since it evidently covers all the material available. The treatment is that of a man who has mastered his material, namely, Hebrew law and jurisprudence, as found in the Old Testament, and in Jewish and other sources of information as to the legal usages and customs of the time of Christ; and Roman law and usage as bearing on the trial before Pilate. The first volume treats of the trial before the Sanhedrin on the charge of blasphemy, in which the author points out the fatal errors and irregularities of Caiaphas and the other priests, but concedes that there was a real trial before a tribunal of competent jurisdiction but of limited powers.

The second volume deals with the trial before Pilate. The author leads up to it by a very clear exposition of the Roman law applicable to the case. The first appearance before Pilate ended in a clear acquittal of the prisoner. The subsequent surrender of Pilate to the clamors of the mob was a nullification of his own verdict, and wholly irregular and illegal.

The amount of erudition disclosed in this treatment is surprizing, and the capacity to reduce it all to an argument so

clear that the ordinary reader can grasp it easily should give the book a very wide general reading.

Clarke, Helen Archibald. *A Child's Guide to Mythology*. Royal 8vo, pp. 399. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.25.

Mythology is always interesting to children, and they are generally introduced to it through the gate of fairyland. The author of the present volume tells us it is intended as preparatory to the study of comparative mythology, into which the learned and leisurely alone can venture to enter with safety. She herself has evidently gone profoundly into the subject, but it is to be feared that children's minds will confound the nationalities of these tales, which one should prefer to tell them without tracing their origin or paternity. The book has twelve illustrations and is well written.

Comfort, Benjamin F. *Arnold's Tempter*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 447. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Converse, F. H.; **Coryell**, John R.; **Stevens**, Rear-admiral T. H.; **Pool**, Maria Louise, and others. *Adventures at Sea*. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 197. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Crothers, Samuel McChord. *By the Christmas Fire*. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 225. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25 net.

Deland, Ellen Douglas. *Miss Betty of New York*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

De Launcy, L. *The World's Gold*. 8vo, pp. 242. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

This is a wonderfully complete the concise essay on a subject about which accurate information has not always been easily accessible. Mr. De Launcy is a specialist of great reputation in France and occupies a professional chair in the famous Ecole Supérieure des Mines. The work is well and fluently translated and the introduction is written by no less a personage than Mr. Charles A. Conant, whose works entitle him to be considered one of the greatest financial oracles on this continent.

The first division of the book deals with gold as a mineral and gives a good account of gold-production in all times and places. Practical mining is handled with the skill of a scientific man. But by far the most important and valuable division of the work is to be found in the last section—when gold is discussed as a factor in political economy and as the standard of values in the currency. This position of Mr. De Launcy's work will appeal to practical politicians and statesmen of every party. It may be added that "The World's Gold" forms one number of the "Scientific Series" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Its price should put it within the reach of all interested.

Eliot, Charles W. *University Administration*. Crown 8vo, pp. 266. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

There is no man in this country who has had a better opportunity of knowing American university life than President Eliot—perhaps we ought rather to say of creating a university, for Harvard to-day is Harvard as Eliot has shaped it. The ideals of Harvard, the intellectual and social tone of Harvard, however these may be estimated, have emanated from a mind whose character is eminently strong, clear and determinate. Dr. Eliot knew what he wanted in a university, and then he obtained it. He administered and developed it with all his heart and strength. In the present volume he has set down his experiences, his counsels, and his views in what were his N. W. Harris Lectures for 1908, at Northwestern University.

We need have no hesitation in asserting that these lectures make up the best college president's handbook that exists. They do not give the history of an old foundation or of its alumni, but furnish



SEYMOUR EATON,
Author of "The Roosevelt Bears Abroad."

[December 26,

something which really might be condensed into a code of administrative ethics and expediency. The sentences are very often so many clear-cut maxims. The first chapter treats of "University Trustees" and of the duties and responsibilities concerning which some such bodies appear to care so little, know so little, and do so little. He shows that even homes of learning and their faculties need to secure a wider and freer public to give them encouragement, restraint, and advice. We already know his opinion on the subject of "The University Faculty" from the class of men with whom he has surrounded himself. His opinions on the "Elective System" we also know. But we are glad that he has stated them in clear, concise, and permanent form. The chapter on "Methods of Instruction" and "Social Organization" are more general and discursive, but they add immensely to the value of a book which is unique of its kind as the ripe production of a statesman-like mind occupied for a lifetime in promoting learning and shaping the character of American manhood.

Everts, Katherine Jewell. *The Speaking Voice: Principles of Training Simplified and Condensed*. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1 net.

Faunce, William Herbert Perry. *The Educational Ideal in the Ministry. The Lyman Beecher Lectures at Yale University in the Year 1908*. 12mo, 286 pp. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.

Gilder, Richard Watson. *Poems*. Crown 8vo, pp. 485. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

The Household Edition of the poets which these publishers are issuing includes American and English authors of note, and forms a handsome, convenient, and cheap library. The paper is good and the type clear. We are glad that Mr. Gilder has found a niche in the edifice. Not to mention the great services he has rendered to periodical literature in this country, he has won a place as a lyric poet genuine in feeling and artistic in execution.

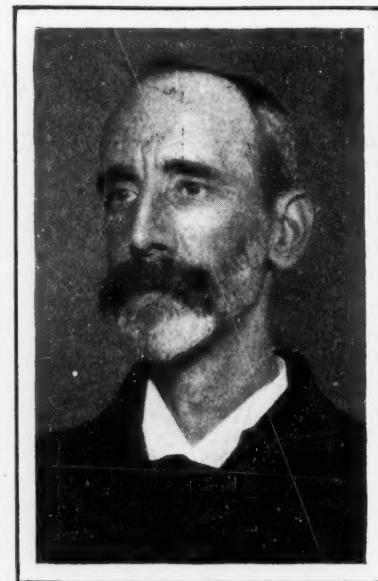
Gillman, Lawrence. *Aspects of Modern Opera: Estimates and Inquiries*. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.25 net.

Gordon, S. D. *Quiet Talks with World Winners*. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 75 cents net.

Hichens, Robert. *Egypt and its Monuments*. Illustrated by Jules Guérin. 8vo, pp. 272. New York: The Century Co. \$6.

There are several ways of regarding Egypt. It is a place in which many significant events of history have taken place. To use a hackneyed expression, it is the cradle of European civilization. It has recently become a field for archeological investigation in which Dr. Dryasdust No. 2 finds documents and arguments for confuting the ideas of Dr. Dryasdust No. 1. Then it has grown into a health-resort and a kind of picnic-ground, where irreverent modernism may dance over the ruins of the past. The book before us presents this land of mystery and majestic ruins simply as it appears to the eye and impresses the senses of those who can look, admire, and rest in the wonders of the vision.

There is sometimes a greater pleasure in reading about a foreign country than in visiting it. It is not only the inconveniences of travel, or the monotony of locomotion that tires, but even the presence of



JAMES O. FAGAN,
Author of "The Confessions of a Railroad
Signalman."

others is wearisome. No one can realize the awfulness of the desert or the sublimity of the pyramids if he has beside him a woman wearing a merry-widow hat, or a man who is always funny. This emphasizes the importance of such a work as that before us. The twenty illustrations, from paintings by Jules Guérin, serve to convey to the reader as vivid an impression of the land of the Pharaohs as is necessary for the ordinary purposes of practical life.

Besides the color-pictures there are about forty full-page reproductions of photographs. Thus most of the famous monuments and striking landscapes of that land which Herodotus described as "the gift of the River" are very completely represented in both picture and prose. It is hard to say anything new about them, but Mr. Hichens writes in a bright, rhetorical style and naturally. Among the most striking passages in this volume, is that relating to the sphinx: "He who created it looked beyond Egypt, beyond

the life of man." The chromolithograph appended seems, however, to place the colossal head of the strange figure a little too near the top of the page to suggest its full dimensions. The mysterious temple of Edfu, the shrine of the secret human soul, is in a condition of more perfect preservation than any other monument of antiquity and, if not as well known as Philae or Luxor, it is equally interesting.

While Mr. Hichens speaks of such remains with a great deal of the merely scientific knowledge of the antiquarian, he shows us that he is filled with profound enthusiasm for his subject. The grandeur and fascinating variety which characterize the relics of Egyptian civilization are fully realized by him, and this splendid work can not fail to kindle in the mind of any reader something of the ardent admiration, the intelligent sympathy with which this traveler handles his theme. His success in the task which he has set himself is a little less than extraordinary. Even in their mechanical reproduction in full color the pictures seem to be bathed in the very light of the East and to breathe the spell of enchantment which Egypt casts upon all who gaze upon the tombs of the Pharaohs.

Higgins, Aileen Cleveland. *Dream Blocks*. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 47. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Higginson, Ella. *Alaska, The Great Country*. 8vo, pp. 337. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

To many people who have not visited what the Russians knew as Al-ay-ek-sa, the present volume will be a revelation. Under the inspiration of Seward and Sumner this land discovered by Bering came into the possession of the American people. Since then it has become a hunting place, a trading center, and a gold field. A full description of its geographical features forms the first part of this volume, and we are given a most careful description of its natural features and products. The amount of information concerning the development of the region, the thorough and careful account of all a stranger wishes to learn about it are quite admirable. It is enriched with abundant illustrations and a fine index, and must be pronounced the most complete as well as the most attractive work on the subject.

Houston, Edwin J. *The Wonder Book of Light*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50 net.

Kelly, Myra Rosnah. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

There is a difference between a peach and an apricot. The one is rich in flavor, the other sweet, but with the coloring of rubies in its pulp. Rosnah is full of color and the raciness which lives in all descriptions of Irish life. Its chief excitement lies in the description of a boycott, during which that distinguished General "cross" Fitzgerald is forced to cook his own food. A pleasant love tale is developed under the entanglements of a mistaken or rather concealed identity. The phases of a polished and amiable society of young and elderly people transplanted suddenly to the surroundings of an Irish estate are described by a hand familiar with its material. We have read Myra Kelly's work with interest but it will hardly be

Continued on page 986



MYRA KELLY,
Author of "Rosnah."

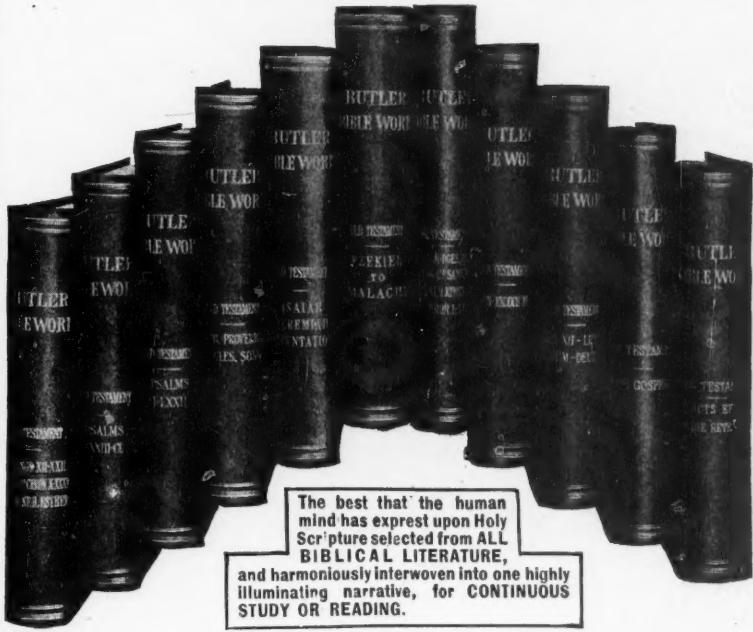
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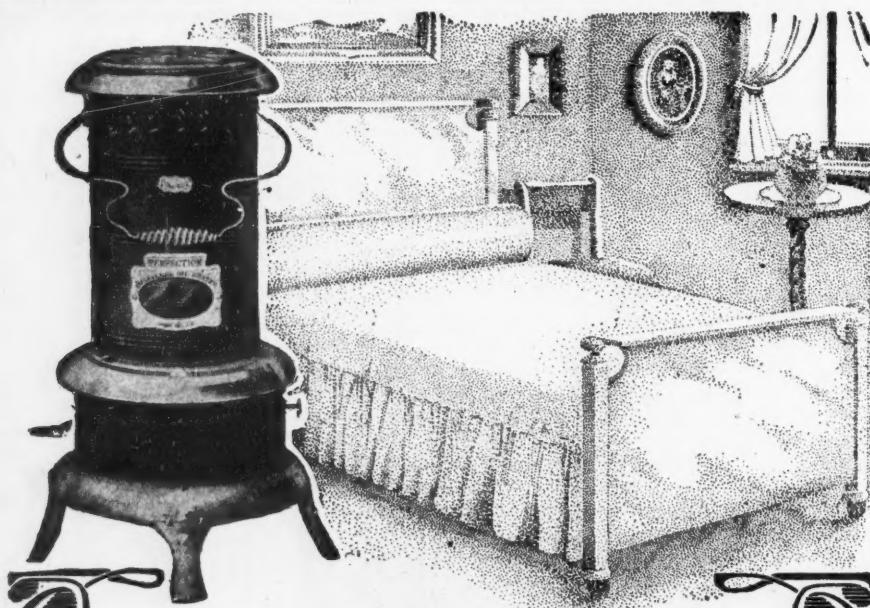
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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 984)

accepted with the same enthusiasm as her short stories of the lower East Side.

Knight, Charles R. With an Introduction by Tudor Jenks. *Animals of the World, for Young People.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxxiii-250. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2 net.

Palmer, George Herbert, and **Palmer**, Alice Freeman. *The Teacher. Essays and Addresses on Education.* 12mo, pp. 395. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Readers of Professor Palmer's biography of his wife, the celebrated president of Wellesley, will be glad that he has brought together these papers by himself and her. His own paper on Professor Sophocles would alone justify the book. Mrs. Palmer's address on "Why Go to College?" again justifies it.

Paul-Dubois, L. *Contemporary Ireland.* With an introduction by F. M. Kettle, M. P. 8vo, pp. 536. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Kettle's introduction is a candid endorsement of the intrinsic value of M. Paul-Dubois' work. He says it "represents the attempt of a mind, at once scientific and imaginative, to see Ireland steadily and to see it whole." He believes that as a study of a modern community it should rank with Bodley's "France" and Munsterberg's "Americans." One reason for its merits lies in the fact that its author is a Frenchman, and the French are the people who "have come closest to the secret of Ireland." This understanding he dates back, not only to "a common hatred," but to historical associations as ancient as the period when France "sent us the learning that turned Irish boys into priests."

M. Paul-Dubois, who is a son-in-law of Taine, and was long attached to *The Revue des Deux Mondes*, begins his work with an historical introduction, filling about ninety pages, in which he gives a remarkably lucid and sympathetic outline of the history of Ireland as diverted from normal channels, first by the Viking invasion and then by English conquests and government. Mr. Kettle praises this introduction warmly, and most readers will share in his enthusiasm. M. Paul-Dubois then proceeds to a study of political and social conditions, material decadence, and the possibilities of a regeneration of Ireland.

In conclusion he asserts that Ireland has now reached a turning-point in her history, and that her future, whether it shall be one of decay or of regeneration, "depends upon the direction she takes and the effort she puts forth." He maintains that if Ireland is to be remade, a condition "final, if not primordial," is that she shall become autonomous. He does not, however, believe in separation, altho he condemns the union with scarcely any qualifications. Separation he regards as impossible, quoting Grattan's famous declaration that "St. George's Channel forbids union; the ocean forbids separation." So long as England remains a great world-power, separation, he says, could not take place. What Ireland must have is "a subordinate autonomy in all properly Irish

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questions," which means a national parliament with a government, responsible to it, the supremacy of the British Empire being at the same time recognized and assured in all imperial affairs.

M. Paul-Dubois believes that if from earliest times Ireland had been left to herself, she would in all human probability have succeeded in establishing political unity under a military general, and, had she been brought into peaceful contact with Continental Europe, "she must have advanced along the path of modern progress." Even had she been conquered by a powerful nation long afterward, she "would at least have participated in the progress of the conquering power." But when she was founding monasteries in Central Europe, her monks penetrating even into Hungary and Poland, a revival of her Golden Age taking place, the Anglo-Saxon invasions came upon her, and put an end to all hope of development along her own normal lines.

We may note an interesting point made by the author in his introduction, 'here he accounts for Ireland's misfortunes on grounds independent of racial efficiency or want of it. Whereas to England an insular position has been of momentous advantage, the same condition for Ireland has meant an impediment. Lying, as it does, "far away by itself to the extreme west of Europe with Britain, as it were, for its eastern wall," Ireland has been cut off from the current of European civilization. All commerce, whether spiritual or material, between her and other countries has thus been intercepted.

Again he points to limitations due to the failure of Roman law to leave an enduring mark upon Ireland. Had this not been, her history, he thinks, must have been far different. Isolated from the current of Roman civilization, she simply "developed from within upon her own lines," a fact which became at once her good and her evil fortune, Ireland retaining unimpaired "a distinctly Celtic character."

PAYSON. William Farquar. Barry Gordon. 12mo. New York: The McClure Co.

This novel from Mr. Payson is a strong, well-told story. Its chief strength lies in the character-delineation of Barry Gordon, a type of bold, dashing, but virile young manhood. With the inherited failings of a long line of Southern ancestors, he has abundant chances to prove his statement, "They can talk as they like against blue blood, but give it a race and it wins." His brother Tom and he love the same girl. The scene shifts from conventional New York to the obscure fastnesses of Africa. A dash of Oriental life adds a touch of picturesqueness to the tale.

Poe. Edgar Allan. Tales by. Centenary edition. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 218. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2.50.

Rankin. Reginald. In Morocco with General D'Amade. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv-304. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50 net.

Ritchie. Lady. Blackstick Papers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75 net.

Scott. James Brown. Texts of The Peace Conference at The Hague, 1899 and 1907. With English Translation and Appendix of Related Documents. Prefatory note by Elihu Root. 8vo, pp. xxxiv-447. Boston: Ginn & Co.

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Sermon on the Mount, The. From the Translation authorized by King James, A.D. 1611; together with the Revised Version of A.D. 1901. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. 60 cents.

Singleton, Esther. Collected and Edited by Switzerland: As Described by Great Writers. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.60 net.

Smith, J. Russell. The Ocean Carrier: A History and Analysis of the Service and a Discussion of the Rates of Ocean Transportation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi-344. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Tarkington, Booth, and Wilson, Harry Leon. The Man from Home. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 175. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

This volume is not a novel founded on the play of the same name now popular in New York, but the play itself. It is issued with illustrations made from photographs of scenes in the play as produced on the stage.

Thurston, E. Temple. Mirage. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Tracy, Frank Basil. The Tercentenary History of Canada, 3 volumes. 8vo, pp. 1172. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.00.

The recent celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec has naturally suggested the idea of a new history of the Canadian Dominion. We are not surprised to find that with all its completeness the present work is somewhat partizan in its summaries, altho it is written in an interesting and readable style. The first volume gives us the story of the early settlers, and is full of almost romantic detail. The war with the United States is described in the second, while the third contains a great deal of valuable information with regard to the subsequent history of the colony. The value and brightness of this history are enhanced by the illustrations in the shape of photogravures, and photographic reproductions, which Mr. Tracy has lavishly employed, as well as by the beautiful map and ample index with which the work is equipped. This is the best Canadian history up to date which we have met with.

Warde, Margaret. Betty Wales, B.A. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Whipple, Wayne. The Story-Life of Lincoln. 8vo, pp. 702. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. \$1.75.

This is not one of the ordinary lives of Lincoln. It is biography in proper and authentic form. It is composed of five hundred authentic stories told by Lincoln and his friends. These stories have all been gathered from reliable authorities and are so dovetailed together that they present a true picture of the man Lincoln as he was during the most important periods of his life. The work is enriched with 150 engravings from photographs, paintings, drawings, and manuscripts, many of which have never been seen excepting in their original form. The present interesting and amusing volume derives an enhanced interest from the fact that it is here published in a "Memorial Edition" intended to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Whiting, Lilian. Paris, The Beautiful. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 339. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2 net.

Young, Filson. When the Tide Turns. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

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(Read at a special meeting of the British Academy, London, December 8, in celebration of Milton's tercentenary.)

What splendor of imperial station Man,
The Tree of Life, may reach when rooted fast,
His branching stem points way to upper air
And skyward still aspires, we see in him
Who save for us the Archangelic host
Made morning by old darkness urged to the abyss;
A voice that down three centuries onward rolls,
Onward will roll while lives our English tongue.
In the devout of music unsurpassed,
Since piety won Heaven's ear on Israel's harp.
The face of earth, the soul of earth, her charms,
Her dread austerity, the quavering dread
Of mortals with blind hope by passion swayed.
His mind embraced the whole untrdden soil.
Defender of the Commonwealth, he joined
Our temporal fray whereof is vital fruit,
And choosing armory of the scholar stood beside
His peers to raise his voice for freedom:
Nor has fair Liberty a champion armed
To meet on heights or plains the Sophister
Throughout the ages equal to this man
Whose spirit breathed high Heaven and drew thence
The ethereal sword to smite.

Were England sunk beneath the shifting tides,
Her heart, her brain, the smile she wears,
The faith she holds her best would live full-toned
In the grand delivery of his cathedral speech.
An utterance almost divine, and such as Hellespont,
Crashing its breakers under Ida's frown, inspired;
Yet worthier he whose instrument
Was by comparison the coarse reed-pipe,
Whereof have come the marvelous harmonies
Which with his lofty theme of infinite range
Abash, entrance, exalt. We need him now,
This latest age in repetition cries,
For Belial, the adroit, is in our midst;
Mammon more swol'n to squeeze the slavish sweat
From hopeless toil and overshadowingly aggrandized,
Monstrous in his grinning mask of hypocritical peace
Invertebrate Moloch remains the great example.
Homage to him his debtor band, innumerable
As waves running all golden from an eastern sun,
Joyfully render, in deep reverence subscribe,
And as they speak their Milton's name
Rays of his glory on their foreheads bear.

—From the New York Times.

Milton.

By LAURENCE BINYON.

(An Ode read at the Memorial Service on Milton's Birthday, December 9.)

Soul of England, dost thou sleep,
Lulled or dulled, thy mighty youth forgotten?
Of the world's wine hast thou drunk too deep?
Hast thou sown more than thy hands can reap?
Turn again thine ear
To that song severe
In thine hour of storm and war begotten!
Here in towered London's throng,
In her streets, with Time's new murmur seething,
Milton pacing mused his haughty song.
Here he sleeps out feud and fret and wrong.
Nay, that spirit august
Tramples death's low dust,
Still for us is kindled, burning, breathing.
He, on whose earth-darkened sight
Rose horizons of the empyrean
And the ordered spheres' unlasting flight;
He, who saw where, round the heart of Light,
Seraphs ardent-eyed
Flamed in circle wide,
Quiring music of their solemn paean.
When through space a trouble ran
(Like a flush on serene skies arisen)
That from this dim spot of earth began,—
Rumor of the world's new marvel, Man.



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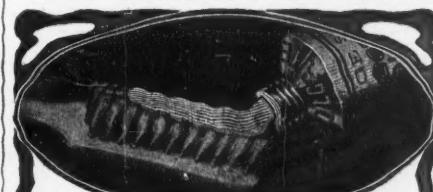
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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.**"J. K. S."** Naco, Ariz.—To "liquidate," in United States-Custom-house use, signifies "to make the final computation of the duties upon an importation." The method of liquidating is explained by the Collector of Customs of the Port of New York as follows:**"An importer first enters his merchandise, and according to the description of the merchandise as set forth in his entry and invoice, a tentative computation of the duties is made at time of entry. The invoice is then forwarded to the Appraiser, who appraises the merchandise as to its market or wholesale price at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from whence imported." After the invoice is returned by the Appraiser to the Collector, the Collector then proceeds to liquidate the entry by computing the duties according to the return of value as made by the Appraiser, classifying the merchandise under the respective paragraphs of the tariff as to rates of duty according to the Appraiser's return as to the character of the merchandise. When these computations are made, the result is placed upon the entry and the entry is then forwarded to the Naval Officer for a verification of the Collector's computations, and if found correct they are checked or vised by that officer as correct, whereupon the entry is returned to the Collector's office, who then stamps the entry as liquidated.****"C. B. R."** New York.—The expression "very qualified" in the sentence cited—"He is very qualified for the position," is not incorrect, but it would be better to say, "very well qualified for the position." The propriety of connecting *very* with a participial form in any particular case turns upon the propriety of using such participial form in an adjective sense, in a given instance. *Very* is an adverb that from the grammarian's point of view properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective; as, "very tired," "very pleasing." The grammatical critics accordingly object to such expressions as "very pleased," "very dissatisfied." It must be said, however, that altho it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb, *very greatly dissatisfied*, yet this use of the word *very* has been good English for centuries.**"H. W. R."** Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word "incommensurate" means: 1. Not to be measured by the same standard; having no common measure; incommensurable. 2. Having less than the desired or proper value, or effect; out of proportion; inadequate. The sentence, "The less is incommensurate to the greater" is correct. But *with* may be sometimes used, as in the sentence, "Their power was incommensurate with their good-will."**"F. R."** Central City, Ky.—A multiple or a sum or collection of units is viewed as a singular, and should be so used. "That hundred dollars is here" is correct when the amount is viewed as one sum. When the separate coins are referred to, the expression is plural; as, "Those hundred dollars were all coined last year." Whether we should say, "Three times three are nine" or "three times three is nine," "seven and five are [or is] twelve," depends upon whether the numbers are regarded as made up of so many separate factors, or simply as an aggregate. The mathematical sign = is always read "equals," while the quantities preceding it, which seems to favor the use of *is* in like situations.**"I. D. A."** New York.—Periods are commonly placed after Roman numbers when these are used as ordinals, as "Henry VIII." for "Henry the eighth"; "I. Kings," "I. Chronicles," etc. But when used as common notation or cardinal numbers, the period is omitted, as will be seen by consulting the catalog of books in a public library, where, in cases of works consisting of more than one volume the volumes are usually designated by Roman numbers, as, "The Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. I, Aach-Apocalyptic"; or, the dial of a clock or watch, on which Roman numbers are used.The word *per*, when used to denote that a letter bearing the signature of an individual or a company, is written by an agent of said individual or company, should not be written with a capital initial letter.

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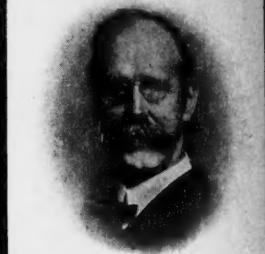


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